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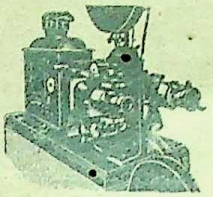

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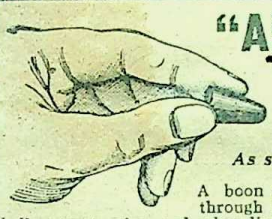

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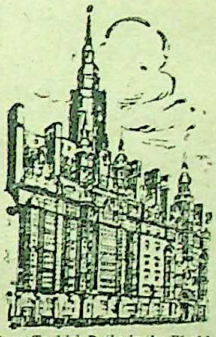

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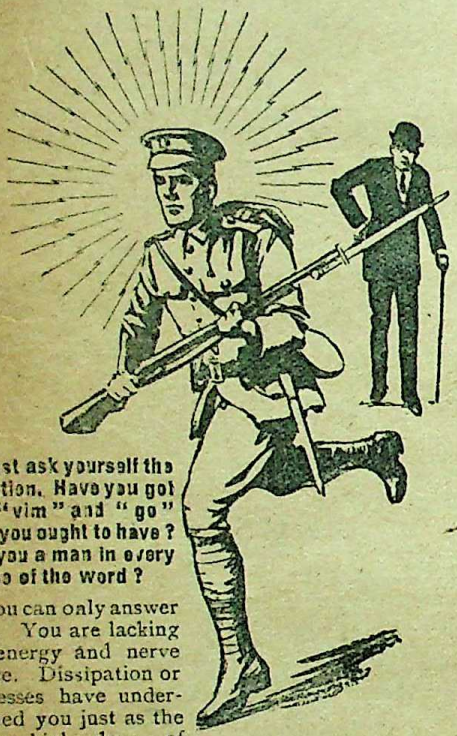

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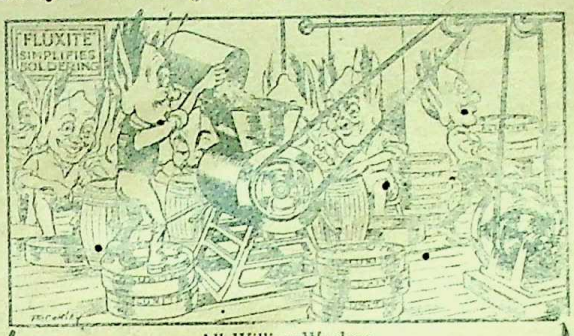

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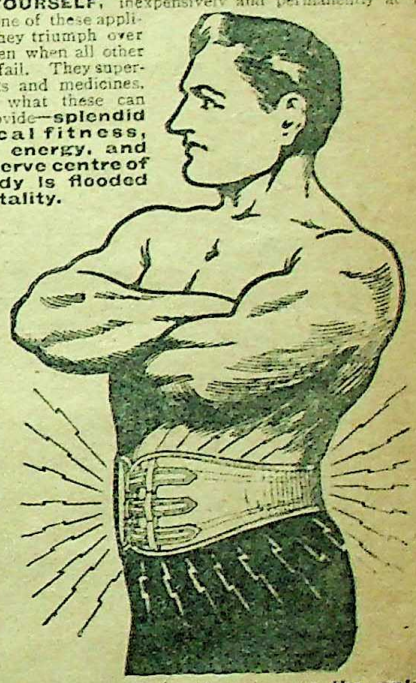

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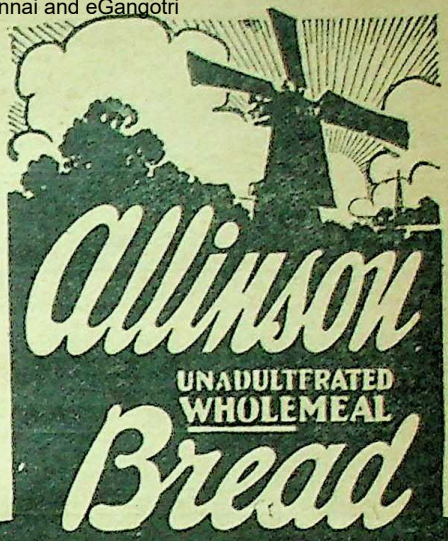

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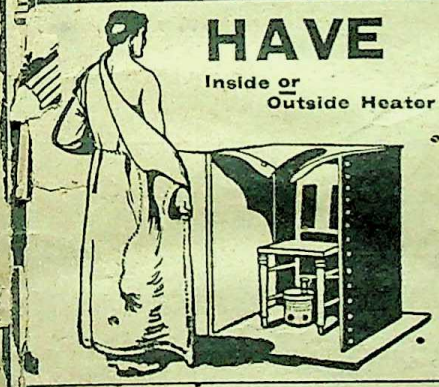

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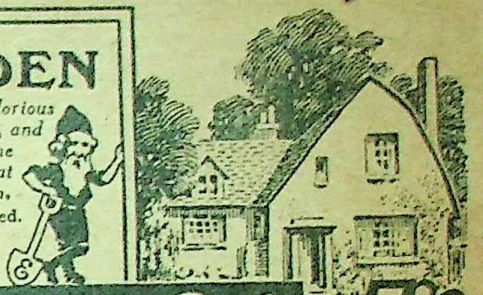

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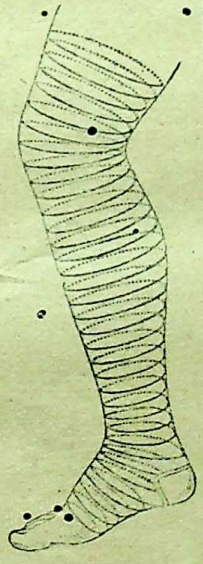

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In 1903.

"But you don't mean to say that the Duke means to make Holland an English Dependency," said the Squire to Count Stackleburg, who replied:

"No; he is not quite so mad as that. But he is determined to keep the Germans out, and as von Rudelstein is equally determined to get them there, it is veiled war to the knife between the two."

"He's a Social Democrat, I suppose?" said Mrs. Hayling.

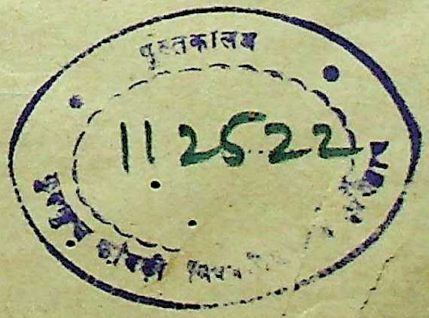
"Yes, and no," answered the Count. "No millionaire can be really Socialist at heart, but he is an enthusiastic supporter of the cause of Social Democracy, for he realises how powerful an agency it may be in forwarding German designs against England. He sticks at nothing in that direction. I should not be in the least surprised to hear that he was on intimate terms with all the Fenians and anarchists in London."

* * * * *

"You have heard, then," said Vivian, "of the story of how old Marshal von Wrangel used to say Germany would cripple England within ten minutes of the declaration of war?"

"You refer," replied the Count, "to the mad scheme of sending all the German waiters and barbers in London down to Woolwich to seize the Arsenal on the stroke of twelve—one minute after war had been declared in Berlin. It was one of papa Wrangel's jokes at the mess dinner. How could we depend, for instance, upon the waiters and barbers, soldiers though they may be, giving no hint of the design?"

[The above is a continuation of selected extracts—the first was published in our January issue—from Mr. W. T. Stead's unpublished manuscript, written more than ten years ago, which was withheld from publication (nor was it ever finished) because it was considered it might at that time have jeopardised the then friendly relations between Britain and Germany. It will be noted that the writer, almost uncannily, forecasted what has practically since happened. In later issues of the REVIEW other extracts will appear.]



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LORD HARDINGE.

(From a new, hitherto unpublished portrait by Albert Jenkins, Simla.)

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No. 315. Vol. LIII.] [March, 1916

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The King's Speech.

LONDON, *March* 1, 1916.

On February 15th Parliament was reopened without pomp or circumstance, as befitted the times. The King, still a partial invalid, was unable to be present, and for the first time since Queen Victoria's reign the Session was opened by Royal Commission. The King's Speech, read by the Lord Chancellor, was one of the shortest on record, and dealt exclusively with the war, the financial provision for it and the "steadfast resolve" of the Allies "to secure reparation for the victims of unprovoked and unjustifiable outrage and effectual safeguards for all nations against the aggression of a Power which mistakes force for right and expediency for honour." The only measures to be submitted will be those which tend to the attainment of this object. In his opening speech the Prime Minister paid a glowing tribute to our Army in the field, which he said, is now more than ten times the Expeditionary Force with which it started operations eighteen months ago, and to the men of "the most diverse Fleet or combination of Fleets that has ever sailed the ocean." On the question of finance, he urged the necessity of "facing things seriously and getting our people to face them," adding that it is "all important" that not only in Government departments, but in every department in public and private life the strictest retrenchments should be enforced. One cannot but weigh these words of Mr. Asquith, and regret that without doubt there are still some people in the country who do not as yet seem to have realised the war, and that the necessity of saving to save the country is largely disregarded. But it is not to be expected that the middle and poorer classes will do much to restrict their necessities to the lowest possible figure if they do not see the rich doing the same. The recommendation of the War Savings Committee regarding

Hindi Punch.] [Bombay.

Makar Sankranti Greetings.

MR. PUNCH OF PUNJAB: "Your Majesty, this gift is from Your Majesty's most loyal and devoted Punjabi subjects. Deign to accept it."

HIS MAJESTY: "With the greatest pleasure and thanks, Mr. Punch."

[On the Makar Sankranti day (January 14th, 1916), the Hindus distribute sugared til-seeds as a friendly offering.]

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the discontinuance of the use of motor-cars for pleasure is, we fear, not likely to have much effect; for those to whom such a recommendation might appeal have already given up their cars or are using them in order to help the Red Cross or their country in some other way. The only way to bring in the rest will be by extending the general scheme of taxation to cover pleasure cars.

The Shipping Question.

The debate on February 17th did much to clear the air with regard to the position of our shipping at present. Mr. Balfour laid stress on the efficient way in which the work of transport has been carried out by the Admiralty. This has been one of the most colossal and wonderful undertakings of the war. Never before has anything approaching it been achieved, and the splendid manner in which troops, arms, horses and supplies have been conveyed over miles of ocean to the various war areas is one of the most remarkable triumphs of the campaign. But everything necessarily depends on supplying this department with sufficient ships, and this means shortage of ships for ordinary trade purposes; therefore we have to depend to a certain extent on Neutral shipping, which makes the fixing of maximum rates for our shipping difficult, as there is danger that the result would be a heightening of freights on Neutral boats; these are already higher than ours. This is demonstrated in the case of Italy, which is paying tremendous prices for coal notwithstanding the fact that our Government is straining every effort to provide her with coal-carrying ships at cheap rates. One of the chief difficulties which has had to be contended with up to the present has been congestion at ports due to lack of sufficient dock labour, and also difficulties with railways and cartage. The dockers are now coming back by arrangement with the military authorities, and the pooling of railway trucks undertaken by certain of the railway companies will do away with the "returned empty" and ought to do much to facilitate freightage.

Why not Beer?

During the last month many imports have been restricted, most notable amongst them being tobacco, pulp, paper, furniture woods, stones, and slates. The restriction of sugar has been officially announced, but the restriction of beer is still under consideration, and it is to be hoped that drastic steps may be taken in this direction. The cereals and sugar necessary for the brewing of beer add enormously to the tonnage, and take up many cubic feet of space in our ships. *The Daily Chronicle* has been agitating day by day, with highly commendable vigour, against "the strange privilege of beer," and asks why beer should be allowed to make its full demand on the shipping resources of the nation, pointing out that a ton of hops takes 250 cubic feet of space, whereas a ton of wheat only takes 47, and suggests that the import of hops might be prohibited during the war, and that home-grown supplies should be adequate for the restricted amount of cereals which can be justly allowed for the making of beer.

Panic Mongers.

On the last night of January England was again visited by Zeppelins. This time London was not touched, but a certain amount of damage was done, mostly to private property, in the Midland Counties. Fifty-four people were killed and sixty-seven wounded. Whilst feeling the greatest sympathy for those affected by the raid, one cannot but deplore that it should be followed from certain quarters by a regular tornado of execration against the Government for not providing better pro-

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tection against these attacks, and repeated demands for reprisals, some of which are quite beneath contempt. All of this is playing into the hands of the enemy, and making him believe he has achieved just exactly what he hoped. The casualty lists in the papers each morning alone should be sufficient to make anyone think twice before suggesting that aeroplanes should be brought from the war zone, or guns kept here instead of sending them to the front, where our men are daily and hourly facing death whilst we sit comfortably at home. [illegible] of [illegible] also [illegible] of wickedness difficult to comprehend, but happily not at all universal. That much that is practical and possible is being done to guard our shores against these incursions is certain, and one step in this direction is the greater co-ordination promised between the Army and Navy Air Services. For it is to the Air Service we must look for the most efficient protection; land guns placed at intervals along the coast can do little against Zeppelins which can fly high and pass quickly over danger zones.

Photo by [*Record Press.*

The Florence-Nightingale Memorial.

This Memorial to the Pioneer of Military Nursing is the work of Mr. A. G. Walker. It is erected in the crypt of St. Paul's, and was unveiled by Queen Mary on February 14th.

Reprisals.

The question of reprisals is a delicate and difficult one, and one which must be judged coolly and carefully. Are they worth while, and will they produce the desired result? Up to the present the Prussian War Lords have not shown any particular regard or care for the life of individuals, be they civilians or soldiers. It must also be taken into account that nearly every crime the Germans have committed has been backed as a reprisal. The *Lusitania* was a reprisal for our blockade; the attack on Paris was because of the bombing of Freiburg. There seems little doubt that the Huns might welcome many of the reprisals suggested in order to have an excuse to add to the barbarity of their own efforts in return, and in "methods of barbarism" they certainly will beat us. Any act on our part which gives them a loophole to add to these will undoubtedly be seized with avidity.

Incendiarism in Canada and U.S.A.

On February 4th the Canadian Houses of Parliament were destroyed by a fire which broke out in the Reading Room. Two ladies were

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burned to death, the Minister of Agriculture was badly injured. Two members and four of the staff also perished. Happily the magnificent Library was saved. There seems every reason to suspect that the fire was the work of a German incendiary, following as it does on the incriminating evidence of von Papen's papers; on the attempt to blow up the Capitol at Washington last year; and out of the ruins a still nobler building will arise, which will immortalise the valour of our Canadian brothers and the glory of the cause they are fighting for. These incendiary outrages must be bring ing home to the whole American Continent the German peril, and will, we believe, do much towards deepening Anglo-American friendship. Mr. Harry Brittain, who covered over 11,000 miles in a tour

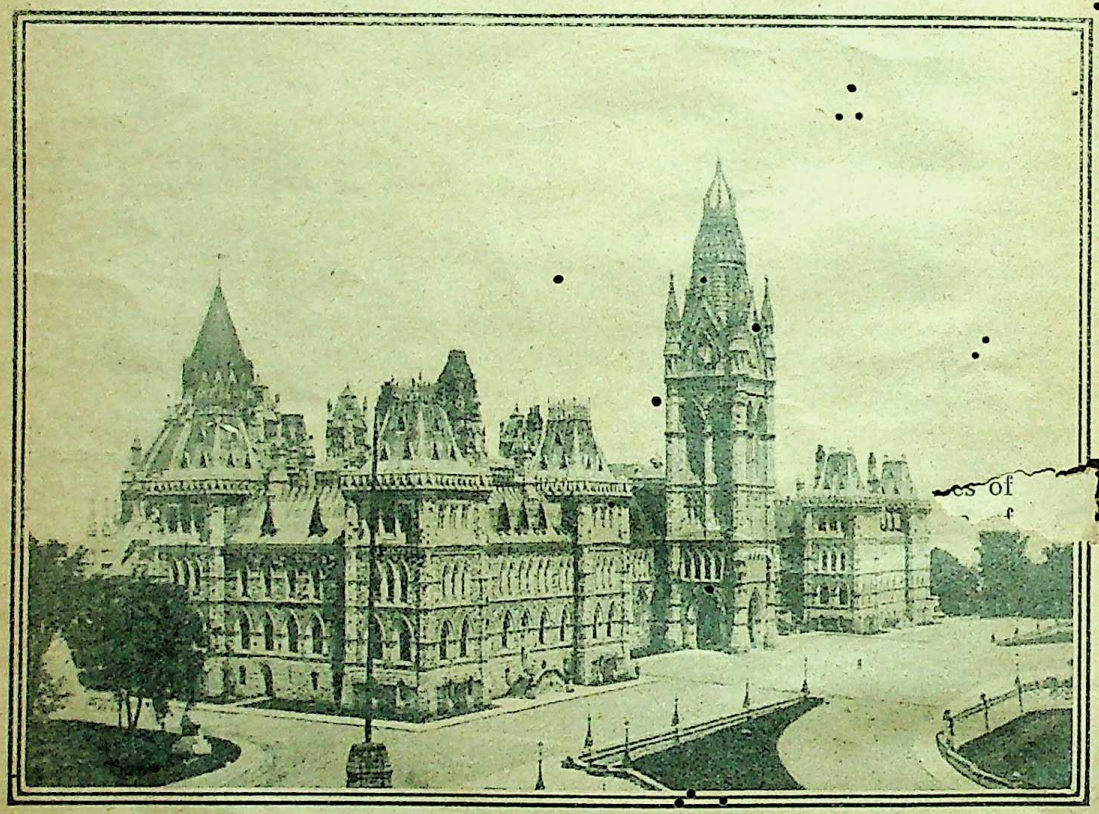

Photo by] [*Record Press*

The Canadian Houses of Parliament: Destroyed by Fire.

also the great international bridge between the United States and Canada by a man whom we know now to have been in the pay of the German Military Attaché, to which may be added the outrages up and down the country on factories and stores. The Parliament Building was one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, and occupied a magnificent site overlooking the St. Lawrence. No doubt

through the United States last year, had an opportunity of seeing for himself something of the enemy propaganda in that country, and he describes some of the activities of the Huns in an interview in *The Observer*. In the Eastern States their propaganda has had little effect, but in the West and Middle West it has attained a very strong hold. Here a vigorous and capable campaign has been

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carried on which has increased in intensity within the last months. A well organised Press campaign, meetings under the cloak of "Peace Movements," together with the quiet, persistent work of the cinematograph, have been used to forward this propaganda. Mr. Brittain says: "The German spy system is completeness itself, and it is only when something particularly atrocious occurs that public attention is forcibly focussed on this ever-present danger; but all the time this great machine is slowly forging ahead and inventing other forms of frightfulness for future application." Whereas, he says, British case [illegible] adequately represented.

Photo by] [Elliott & Fry.

General Smuts.

The Boer Generals.

Last month Lieutenant-General Smuts, with the full sanction of General Botha and the South African Government, loyally stepped into the breach and took over the command in East Africa, from which General Smith-Dorrien had been forced to resign owing to ill-health. Lieut.-General Smuts's record is splendid both as politician and as soldier. Since the Boer War he has been Botha's right-hand man. He directed the last resistance against us in Cape Colony in 1901, and took an important part in the conclusion of peace, and has observed the compact loyally. He was second in command in General Botha's brilliantly conducted campaign against South West Africa. No better proof could be given to the Central Powers of the good relations existing between Britain and her old enemies than the manner in which they have rallied to her help now.

Allies' Pledge.

In a declaration to the Belgian Minister at Havre, Russia, France and Britain have solemnly renewed their previous engagements to Belgium, and have supplemented them by assuring the Belgians that they will not end hostilities until Belgium has been restored to political and economic independence and indemnified for all the damage she has sustained and that they will lend their aid to ensure Belgium's commercial and financial recovery. They also gave assurance that when the proper moment comes Belgium will be called upon to take part in the Peace negotiations.

One Single Front.

To quote M. Briand, "Our enemies are favoured by their central position; but this advantage will be suppressed if for the Allies,

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instead of several battle fronts, there is in future only one single front." It is only by co-ordination that this can be possible, and one of the most important results of M. Briand's visit to Italy is the inclusion of that country in the military and political conferences in Paris. These conferences will now include representatives from the four chief European Allies. They have an enormous task before them, as military, diplomatic and economic questions must all come under discussion. It may well be supposed that the chief military purpose of the conferences will be to complete plans for our advance on all sides. Among the most important questions on the political side will be those of maritime law and blockade in that neutral States are very closely concerned, and the claims of certain of these States which may join the Allies will require very careful handling. One instance of the way in which the blockade of the *Entente* will be helped by the closer union of the Powers is the fact that simultaneously with M. Briand's visit, and the undertaking of the British Government to provide ships for the transport of coal at moderate freights to Italy, the importation of German produce into that country and her colonies is now forbidden.

The Tsar and the Duma.

The Tsar, with the tact and simple dignity which has marked so many of his actions since the outbreak of the war, took the occasion of the opening of the Duma to pay it a personal visit. This is the first time in the history of the Russian parliament that the Emperor has shown himself within its walls. The presence of the Tsar, and his sincere and thrilling speech, delivered without the aid of notes, evoked enormous enthusiasm throughout the House. The visit was characterised by its simplicity and cordiality, and by the absence of pomp or formality. The Tsar, who wore field uniform, conversed with M. Rodzianko, the President of the House, and exchanged a few friendly words with the Ministers of the allied nations, with all of whom he shook hands heartily. The effect throughout the country and at the front has been splendid, and is looked upon everywhere as a definite step in the direction of more cordial co-operation between the autocracy and the people, which will have a permanent influence on the future development of the country.

Anglo-Russian Friendship.

The anxiety of Russians to get into closer contact with England is shown by the formation of a "Society for the Promotion of Friendship between Russia and England" which has been formed in Russia, with head offices in Petrograd and Moscow and branch offices in all the larger towns. Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the Council of Empire, is at the head, and the committee consists of leading representatives of the Russian political and intellectual world. Another good step in this direction was taken during the last week of February, when a mission of Russian literary men visited England by the special invitation of the British Government. The members of the party were given an informal reception by Sir George Buchanan before leaving Petrograd, and although the visit was a private one so far as Russia is concerned, all the members of the Government heartily commend its object. One very important feature is the arrangements which have been made for those taking part in this mission to deliver a series of lectures on their return to Russia. Nothing could be better, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before British literary men visit Russia on a similar mission, that Britain may have a chance of learning at first hand more about her great Ally in the East.

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German and American Notes.

All the month discussion has been rife both here and in America as to the stand the latter would take with regard to Germany's submarine policy. At one time it looked as if a settlement on the *Lusitania* question had been arrived at owing to America agreeing not to insist on the use of the word "illegal." The whole question has now come up again with Germany's threat to sink "armed" liners and merchant ships without due warning. As was to be expected, President Wilson has refused to [illegible] party to [illegible] and insists that Germany must conform in all her practices to International Law. Germany having failed to rush America into acceding to this last demand, as she apparently hoped to do, having, as she thought, settled the *Lusitania* question to her own satisfaction, has proclaimed a new campaign of frightfulness to start from to-day. America meanwhile is waiting developments. But as there seems little doubt President Wilson will stick to his present policy, relations between Germany and the United States are likely to become more and more strained, and it looks as if the breaking point could not be very far off.

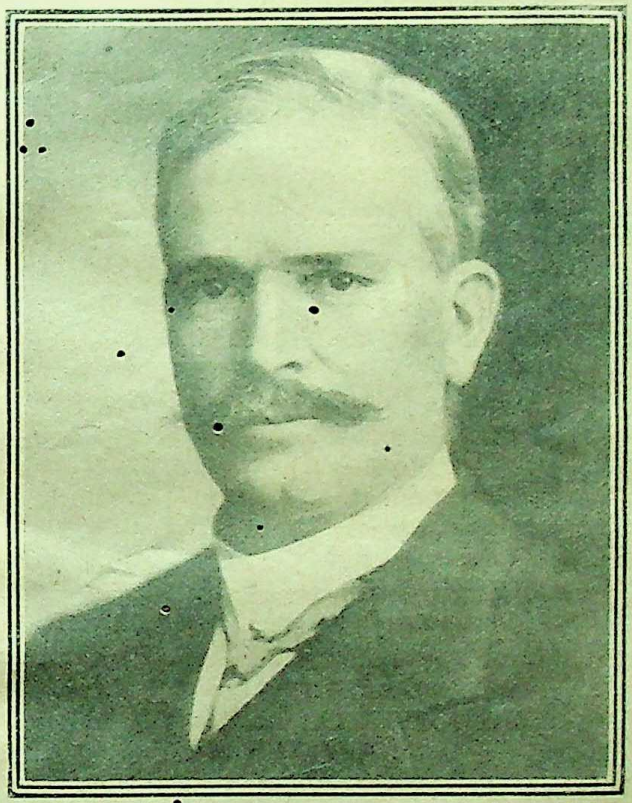

Photo by] [Record Press.

The Hon. Andrew Fisher,

Australia's High Commissioner in London.

The "Saucy 'Arethusa.'"

No ship is better known by name throughout Britain than the *Arethusa*, which was unfortunately mined and sunk last month off the East Coast. Happily the loss of life was small. No ship in the war has been in more actions. She took a prominent part in the action off the Bight of Heligoland, when she was badly knocked about. She was attacked by Zeppelins during the Cuxhaven raid.

Lord Hardinge's Successor.

When this appears, Lord Chelmsford will be on his way to India to take over the Viceroyalty from Lord Hardinge, who retires on March 30th. Any successor of so successful and universally liked a Governor-General as Lord Hardinge is likely to find it difficult to fill that august office. Moreover, we conclude, from a careful reading of the Indian Press, that there is some disappointment in certain quarters because we did not send a better-known man to govern our Indian Empire at such a critical time as the one through which we are now passing.

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Educated India would have liked it better if we had sent an eminent Liberal statesman to preside over their Government. The Anglo-Indian community, on the contrary, is united in acclaiming the choice of the coalition Ministry. Our own hope is that Lord Chelmsford, with his experience on the London County Council and the London Education Board, will throw himself heart and soul into the task of developing local self-government and education—two directions in which great progress can and ought to be made immediately and rapidly. If the Viceroy-designate is, however, anxious to win the hearts of Indians, he will have to do much more than develop municipal government and education. Indian aspirations for concessions in the matter of self-government — much larger than those given by Lord Morley — have never been so high as they are to-day. All responsible Indians have refrained from carrying on any agitation that might embarrass us during this crisis: but the recent sessions of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League have shown how Indians are building on obtaining another instalment of political concessions.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, B.A.

Indian Educational Progress.

Home Rule agitation does not seem to absorb India to the neglect of other activities. The great project for the establishment of the Hindu University at Benares is at last a *fait accompli*. The Government has granted a charter, and Lord Hardinge has laid the foundation-stone, and also that of the medical college for women with which the late Lady Hardinge's name is imperishably connected. A memorial praying that the Government shall provide increased facilities for the education of women and girls has been adopted at a monster meeting held in Bombay, convened by a number of women's societies, and presided over by a woman graduate of the Bombay University. Indian women at Lahore, in the Punjab, have formulated similar demands under the leadership of Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, B.A. These are signs of healthy activity. The Lahore and Benares conspiracies have not, in any way, weakened our authority in India, and have utterly failed to incite civilians or soldiers to revolt against constituted authority.

Japanese Finance.

Almost every week furnishes fresh proofs of Japan's strong financial position. While all Europe is borrowing, Japan is paying off her debts. The Imperial Japanese Financial Commissioner in London (the Hon. Kengo Mori) has twice recently redeemed a considerable number of bonds. Russia has arranged to float a loan in Japan. This will be used something like the Anglo-French loan raised in the United States of

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America, to pay for large quantities of munitions that Japan is expressly manufacturing for her Slav ally. Japan's services to Russia, and through her to the other Allies, are highly appreciated. The mission of the Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovitch to the Court of the Japanese Emperor was a very significant event. The compliment paid by his Imperial Majesty in receiving the Grand Duke at the railway station at Tokyo is an unprecedented act that was made possible by the democracy of the Emperor and his friendship for Russia.

Capture of German Trade.

Japan is busy extending her foreign trade. The complete suspension of Austro-German exports and the shrinkage of our own exports to Asia have given Japan a unique opportunity, which she is energetically exploiting. This has been especially marked in respect of cotton goods. As is to be expected, Japan has been buying larger quantities of Indian cotton. Japan is also making a great success of new articles. She is, for instance, sending to Europe fabric gloves and underwear which formerly came from Saxony. The Japanese have shown great enterprise and resourcefulness in capturing new markets. Extension of trade and the sale of munitions have naturally added to Japan's prosperity. So has Count Okuma's wise administration. The policy of retrenchment of expenditure that he inaugurated in April, 1914, when he came into power, enabled the Japanese Government to complete the first fiscal year of the war without borrowing at home or abroad, imposing fresh taxation, or even declaring a moratorium. Count Okuma goes on inaugurating reforms, ignoring completely the attempt made on his life by an assassin some time ago. The Prime Minister of Japan is now 78 years old, but his industry and enthusiasm put to the blush the activity of men half his age.

Revolts in China.

It is now quite apparent that Yuan Shih Kai is not having everything his own way. Two provinces are in open revolt, and the rebels are keeping Yuan's troops busy. It is yet too early to predict whether the rebellion will amount to much or not. Yuan has, however, thought it best to postpone his coronation indefinitely—not so much on account of the revolt as because of pressure brought to bear by Japan and her Allies. The Young Chinese who have come under foreign, especially American, influence do not wish the Republic to become a monarchy. These men readily admit that the Republic has proved an utter failure; but they contend that the name should be retained, as it represents the ideal that China must realise as soon as possible. Opposition is not, however, coming alone from Western-educated Chinese or the followers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. A number of old-fashioned Chinese think that it would be desecration for Yuan Shih Kai to become Emperor, since Heaven did not create him to rule the Dragon Land, as it did the Manchus. These persons would like to see the Manchus restored to power if the monarchy is to be revived. The Manchu Emperor is alive. If Yuan is allowed to become Emperor there will be two Emperors at one time—and this, to the Chinese, is unthinkable.

A Gross Injustice.

That men have been discharged without pensions from the Army and Navy on account of diseases contracted or developed during service with the Colours will come as a shock to many. These men came forward to serve their country as valiantly as the rest, and when once they had been passed by the doctor as fit surely they deserved to be looked after and provided for in the same manner as those wounded in actual fighting. In many cases their position is worse than that of a man who has lost an arm

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or a leg, for he is still able to work, whereas disease—consumption, for instance—often renders a man incapable of earning anything. Whatever it costs the country, it is surely our duty to see that these men and their dependants are looked after and not left to die in the workhouse, as was the case with several after the Boer War.

The Need of Applied Science.

During the last month a most interesting and useful correspondence has been going on in *The Daily Telegraph* on the subject of British Trade and Applied Science, from which it is plain that if we wish to be ready and equipped for the industrial war which is sure to follow the present military campaign we must wake up. There is little doubt that Germany is preparing for this war with her usual thoroughness, and it is vitally necessary that we do so too. Our system of education is in many departments a long way behind the best thought of the time, notably in those of science and modern languages. The contrast in this between ourselves and Germany is not creditable to us. Our men of science must be made of more practical value to the community by bringing them into closer connection with industry and manufacture. There are many signs that this is already being done to a certain extent, and that scientific men are finding their place in big works, but there is no doubt that, if we are to fit ourselves for the struggle to come, the need of applied science in all our industries must be recognised, and recognised at once.

Greece and Armenia.

The following extract has just reached us, from a private letter written in justification of King Constantine's policy, which gives the other side of the Greek question :—

Diplomatic information made public recently shows that more than two months after the Venizelos mobilisation, only some 15,000 British troops had reached Salonica instead of the 75,000 originally promised besides an equal number of French. Public opinion in Greece was not satisfied that this third war could not be avoided and only our ambitions of fighting side by side with the English and French would have induced the army, especially the officers, to join wholeheartedly. The temporising and somewhat ambiguous policy of the Foreign Office created suspicions and allowed the psychological moment to pass.

This shows how necessary it is to remove from the minds of the Greek people the impression that has been assiduously cultivated by the enemies of the Entente, that England's attitude towards Greece has been unintelligent and unfair. The fall of Erzerum has given heart to all surviving Armenians. They rejoice in the hope that now that their persecutors have at last been cornered, Armenians henceforth will live their life free of the Turkish yoke. The relief of the refugees is becoming more systematic, and stray bits of news coming through from the interior give room for hope that a certain number of Armenians who had been reported dead are still living.

Other Losses.

The month closes with two more tragic disasters at sea : the sinking of the P. & O. liner *Majola* off the coast of Dover on February 27th, followed two days later by the loss of a French transport in the Mediterranean. The *Majola* appears to have struck a mine, but the blowing up of two smaller craft directly after gives suspicion of submarine activity. The cause of the blowing up of the transport is as yet uncertain. The toll of life was heavy : in the case of the *Majola* 150, and of the transport over 1,000.

Henry James.

By the death of Henry James a distinguished *littérateur* is lost to us, an author whose writings were always fashioned rather to please his own critical taste than to obtain the plaudits of ordinary folk. He requires a disciplined reader, for only those who have a peculiar accessibility to intellectual curiosity and mystification relish the search for the inner meaning of his intricate phraseology. The son of a distinguished father, he spent his earlier years in Italy and Switzerland, his last almost entirely in England, becoming naturalized last year in order to show his sympathy with the Allies. From 1871 onward he has produced at the rate of a book a year in rapid sequence, sometimes with a long interval.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Italian Front.

A full and authoritative account of the work of the Italian Army up to the end of 1915, sanctioned and approved by the Italian Headquarter Staff, was issued in this country at the end of January. From the care which the alarmist press took in suppressing the document it might have been contraband or enemy propaganda; only one newspaper, *The Morning Post*, gave to this valuable report the prominence it well deserved. "The development and origins of the war," the report states, "are, in fact, strictly dependent upon the iniquitous conformation given to the frontier in 1866, entirely to the advantage of Austria, and a perpetual menace to Italy, represented by the Austrian military system, which was founded on the absolute superiority of their frontier positions. . . . The first task of the Italian Army was therefore to overcome the difficulties incident to this initial strategical situation, at the same time not neglecting to co-operate with the Allies in the most efficient way, especially at a moment when the Russian Army was being severely tried, and relief from the pressure which had been brought to bear on it was urgently needed." The report goes on to deal with the "rectification" of the frontier, and briefly outlines the various and arduous operations which have resulted at every point in throwing the Italian lines into enemy territory.

Difficulties and Results.

But, without a large scale map showing the contours, it is impossible to appreciate from the language of the report what enormous difficulties the Italian Army has met and overcome in the first eight months of the war. Careful study of such a map will reveal that from the Val di Daone in the western Trentino, down to Cormons and Cervignano in the south-east, every good frontier position was in Austrian hands; the tumbled masses of the mountains, and their intervening valleys, rendered advance almost impossible, and only the superb bravery of the Italian troops and their brilliant use of a magnificent artillery service—to which, by the way, the report pays hardly sufficient tribute—enabled them to overcome difficulties of country and organised fortification, and to "rectify" the iniquitous frontier line of 1866. The report, in conjunction with a really good map, is worthy of careful study, for it will show the immense help that Italian co-operation in the war has been to the cause of the Allies, and in the vastness of the struggle Italy's share is in danger of being minimised.

Austrian Losses.

"It can be indeed estimated," the report states, "on very trustworthy foundation, that at least twenty-five Austro-Hungarian divisions are operating from the Stelvio to the sea; their battalions consist as to three-quarters of troops belonging to the first line and for the rest of well-trained and efficient territorials. These half million of men, in order to be kept in a state of efficiency, require large and continuous reinforcements, and it is certainly not far from the truth to say that at least eight hundred thousand men of the Austro-Hungarian Army have been engaged in the tireless Italian offensive, besides the innumerable guns, machine-guns, and other arms and supplies of all kinds which are required by a desperate if passive defensive. The Italian Army has captured during the war 30,000 prisoners, five guns, sixty-five machine-guns, many mortars for the throwing of bombs, several thousand rifles, and a great quantity of ammunition and other war materials." Such a statement as this needs little comment; its accuracy is vouched by the Italian Headquarter Staff, which throughout the pro-

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gress of the Italian campaign has issued reports characterised by moderation and extreme accuracy. We may note that the estimate of half a million Austro-Hungarian troops is in excess of most calculations on the subject, it being generally considered that from 300,000 to 400,000 represented the number of the enemy continually immobilised on this front; this, however, is a matter on which General Cadorna and his staff have greater opportunities for forming accurate judgment than anyone else. From the prisoners brought in they are enabled to ascertain just what units are employed. It may be further noted that the total losses of the enemy are estimated at about 300,000 in the period under review, while the prisoners actually taken only amount to a tenth of this figure. When the character of the Italian artillery work is borne in mind, the small number of prisoners is easily accounted for, and it may be safely assumed that the artillery has been responsible for a very large proportion of the enemy casualties. The great value of the Italian work may be judged by the fact that at the time of Russia's greatest need half a million Austrian troops were drawn from the Russian front to meet the Italian attack; from the nature of the country and the work these troops were called on to do, they had to be first line men who at that time would have been most valuable in action against Russia; they had to be continually reinforced, and the estimate of casualties shows that division after division was shattered in this mountain warfare, when their presence on the Russian front might have forced the decision for which the enemy strove in the East throughout all last summer and autumn.

The Caucasus Campaign.

The capture of Erzeroum by the Russian Army of the Caucasus renders advisable a review of this campaign from its early days, with a view to reckoning up the real importance of this unquestionably important success on the part of our Ally. From the outbreak of hostilities Turkey realised that it was necessary to defend the great Kars-Erzeroum highway, and, if circumstances should admit, to push on into Caucasia for the capture of Tiflis and the transfer of the rich oil-producing regions that lie around Batoum to enemy control. Three army corps, the 9th, 10th and 11th, under Izzet Pasha, were apportioned to this work, though undoubtedly the brains of the campaign were Enver Pasha's, in conjunction with the German strategists at Constantinople. At the outset the Russians took up a very strong position at Sarikamish, fifteen miles east of the Turkish frontier of Caucasia, and almost directly north of Lake Van. The Turkish plan of campaign consisted of a frontal demonstration which should lure the Russians out from their positions at Sarikamish, this to be in the hands of the 11th corps, while the 9th and 10th corps made a flanking movement round by the north, in order to render the Sarikamish position untenable, and capture Kars, which lay in rear of Sarikamish. Such a movement needs absolute co-operation on the part of the forces engaged, and, given this, the brilliantly simple plan would have undoubtedly succeeded. As it was, the two flanking corps accomplished their object, but only by forced marches in bad weather, so that on arrival at their destined posts for the action they were utterly exhausted. The 10th corps was first thoroughly defeated by the Russian army, and the 9th corps was then engaged and practically annihilated on New Year's Day, 1915. The 11th corps, to which the frontal attack had been entrusted, came up too late, and was defeated with heavy losses of men and guns at Kara Urgan, whence the defeated corps fell back toward Erzeroum. The almost-success of the Turkish stroke may be gauged from the fact that Koprikeui was retaken from the Russians, who were

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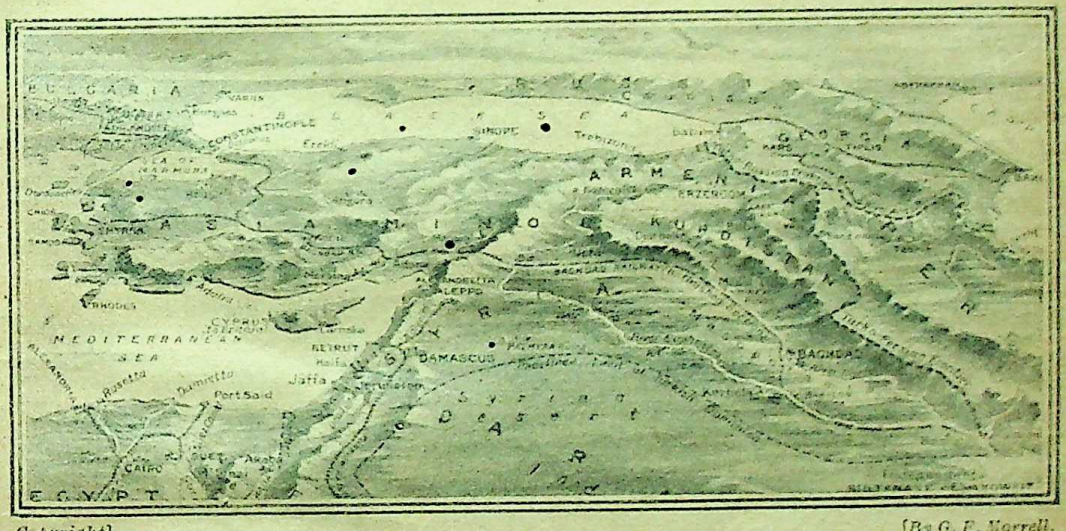
flung back on Khorassan before their master stroke broke the three Turkish army corps, through the failure in timing the enemy operations.

Erzeroum.

Action on the main Russian front through the spring, summer and autumn of last year probably was responsible for the slow progress of this Caucasian campaign, which could hardly be pursued far into enemy territory without strong reinforcements. Under the Grand Duke Nicholas, the army was evidently consolidated and put in a fit condition for advance by December last, sufficient accessions of strength having rendered possible a flank advance to the northern shore of Lake Van, where several actions have been fought. Melazghert was occupied, and the retreating enemy pushed back to Mush, well westward of the western end of the lake. Then, in the depth of winter, the main attack was launched against the Turkish defences on the Erzeroum-Kars road. As noted last month, the positions of Koprikeui and Hassankala were carried without pause, and in three days the Russians had fought their way fifty miles westward, up to the Develi Boyun ridge, which lies diagonally across the great road and forms groundwork for the eastern defences of Erzeroum itself. For a whole month the Russians remained before this position, and then after a five day bombardment and attack Erzeroum itself, the greatest stronghold of Asiatic Turkey, was in their hands.

Preparations for Attack.

We know that the great defeat of Sarikamish must have drawn heavily on the resources of Erzeroum, but we know also that the Turks and their German masters had—must have—made good deficiencies of armament and munitionment as far as was possible, for the retention of Erzeroum was of vital importance to the well-being of Turkey in Asia, since it indirectly affects both the Mesopotamian area and the threat against Egypt, while still more indirectly the fall of Erzeroum is a threat against Constantinople itself. We have no definite news of what passed in the month of pause between that stupendous Russian march of fifty miles and the fall of the city, but, bearing in mind the character of modern fortifica-



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The Caucasian War Area and the Baghdad Railway.

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tions, the natural strength of the position, and the fact that the only avenue of supply consisted of one road (duplicated, it is true, westward from Hassankala), we can get some dim idea of the tremendous task the Russians must have accomplished in getting siege artillery and its munitionment along the sixty miles and more of road between their nearest base and the Develi Boyun fortifications. Given the guns and the shells, any fortress must give way to the modern siege attack, and the great feat of the Russians lies in their bringing up the siege train, with no railway facilities, in such a brief delay, in such difficult country, and at the worst time of the year, when the temperature ranged from forty degrees below zero upwards.

Possible Results.

The Caucasian campaign cannot yet be regarded as ended, for enemy forces still exist in considerable strength to the west of Lake Van, and Trebizond, 200 miles north-west from Erzeroum by road, has still to be occupied. It is not likely that the Russian success will have any direct effect on the Mesopotamian campaign, for the two areas are divided by mountain ranges, and on the Turkish side the two campaigns have been conducted quite independently of each other. Indirect effect is sure to be felt, however, for the hurrying of reinforcements to stay the advance of the Russian troops will starve the southern area of supplies and men. Further, the threat against Egypt may now be considered practically at an end, for lack of effectives with which to prosecute the campaign, while German intrigue among the Mussulman population of the Near East may be considered to have received its death-blow with the capture of Erzeroum. It is barely possible, though far from probable, that Turkey, already tired of the war, will sue for separate peace now. This is rendered improbable by the tight German hold on Turkey, and the fact that separate peace would cost practically as much, in the form of German vengeance for the defection, as continuance of the hopeless fight.

A General Survey.

At the present time, when stagnation characterises all the main fronts of the war, a general survey of the position and its possibilities may prove of value. It may well be that before these lines appear in print some decisive movement will have been initiated on one or other front, but for the present the positions are sufficiently fixed to admit of a survey of probabilities and a review of the relative strengths of the opponents. The first point is that of numbers, on which much ink and bitterness—and inaccuracy—have already been wasted, without affecting the great main conclusions to be drawn from the available evidence.

Enemy Wastage.

Expert and fully informed opinion is practically unanimous regarding the approaching exhaustion of the enemy reserves. This is not to say that the units now in the field are not at full strength, for evidence is available from many quarters to show that, by the use of a sprinkling of inefficients at certain parts of his lines in periods of inaction, and by a change from an actively offensive policy to one intended mainly for defensive purposes, in spite of its apparently offensive character, the enemy has maintained his units at full strength throughout the winter, and will be able, in the spring, either to meet any determined offensive or to initiate an offensive himself on a large scale on one or other front. But the exhaustion of his reserves means that, whatever may be the fate of his offensive, or of his defence against any great Allied offensive, such offence or defence on his part will embody his last great effort, since the wastage such action will cause can no longer be replaced.

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At the conclusion of such action withdrawal to shorter lines will be forced on the enemy, since neither Germany nor Austria can supply the reserves of efficient men necessary to maintain the present lines at their full strength, if such a depletion as is involved in any serious action is undertaken. There is no need to go into figures, as the *Times* military correspondent has done to his own and his paper's discredit; the proved rate of enemy wastage and the known enemy resources have been stated in figures often enough, and it would be banal to repeat them; it has been shown that the enemy is capable of one more great military effort, and with that his resources end.

Relative Strengths.

Since such an effort is certain to be made as soon as the weather and the state of the ground on the various fronts permit—either in the form of an attack or a defensive action against a forestalling Allied attack—we may glance at each front with a view to calculating the enemy chances of success, such success as would justify the German hope for an inconclusive peace, for more than that is impossible now. The Russian victory in the Caucasus has put an end to enemy hopes in the eastern theatre of war, and has shown that Turkey is no longer to be depended on as a factor in even partial victory; the demoralisation of so large a part of the Turkish forces, now fully evident, makes Turkey a source of weakness to the Central Powers, rather than a source of strength. Then comes the Salonika front and the chances of an enemy offensive there; report shows Bulgaria as already lukewarm, half regretting the enterprise into which Ferdinand the chameleon has dragged his country, and it is obvious that Bulgaria intends to fight for Bulgarian aspirations, and for little else, although the country is so policed and controlled by Germany now that it is impossible to break away from its compact with the Central Powers. Lacking whole-hearted co-operation on the part of Bulgaria, and considering the immense strength to which Salonika has been brought by the Allies, it is evident that attack there on the grand scale is out of the question. There remain the main Russian front and the western front on which decisive action is alone possible.

The Main Fronts.

Since the great attack on Russia, which lasted through all last summer and autumn, proved a failure, enemy effort has been devoted to producing political effects and creating subsidiary theatres of action, with a view to diverting Allied strength from the main issues, and so counterbalancing the Allied policy of attrition, which policy is still far more effective than is generally supposed. But now, with Turkey partly broken, and with Salonika no longer a source of danger to the Allies, this enemy attempt to create subsidiary fields has definitely failed, and it becomes evident again that only on the main fronts is decisive action possible; the Italian front is well held, and so lacking in effective communications from the enemy side that it cannot be made a decisive point. There would seem to be some chance of effective action for the enemy on the eastern front; communications there are in favour of the enemy, and the length of the front is such that the trench warfare of the west, with its almost impregnable positions, has not become such a feature on that front. Against this must be set the fact that Russia has been steadily recovering throughout the past five or six months from the damage inflicted on her armies last summer; last year's attack was made with overwhelming artillery strength, but any attack that may be made now must be of sufficient strength to beat down and overcome an effective artillery service, which is a very different proposition from that which began nearly a year ago on the Dunajec. Any such attack

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would be tremendously expensive, and must take into account the possibility of a simultaneous attack by the Allies on the western front, which could only be met by a constant supply of men and big guns.

The Western Front.

Any enemy attack on the decisive scale on the western front must, in similar fashion, be planned with a view to a simultaneous Russian attack, with its consequent drain of effectives. It must be planned against an enemy who has admirable lateral communications, for the Franco-British force is in a position to bring up reinforcements to any threatened point with the shortest possible delay, and the Allied artillery service on the western front at the present time is admittedly superior to that of the enemy, while no great enemy concentration could take place unobserved, owing to the efficiency of the Allied air service. The various small attacks that have been made by the enemy on the western front seem to point to the probability of a decisive effort being made on this front—as if the Germans had sought all along the line for a weak spot in the Allied defence—, but they may have been made with no other purpose than to show the invulnerability of the enemy; they are not part of the tactics of a force that feels itself secure in its positions, but are rather feverish indications of an uncertainty totally dissimilar from the attitude with which the enemy took up position on the Aisne after the battle of the Marne. They are not the characteristics of an army intending attack with the almost certainty of success. They are, moreover, exceedingly costly, and if intended as preparatory to a main attack have failed in their object, for they have disclosed no weak points, and have not resulted in the capture of any commanding positions.

"Attrition."

Mention of a "policy of attrition" has almost ceased in connection with these minor actions in the west, but from that point of view they are as valuable as ever, and the stationary trench warfare, expensive as it is to the Allies in men, has also a value in this respect. The general picture of the trenches is that of a rigid line stretched from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, and a consequent "deadlock," with neither side able to move. The reality is far different; minor activities never cease along that line, and every activity takes its toll of the men engaged, as our own casualty lists show. Assuming, as a rough estimate, that the British section of the whole line is 65 miles, and the total length of the line is 450 miles, then for every British casualty incurred in the ordinary way of trench warfare there are from nine to ten German casualties. If the Allies in the west were as near the end of their reserves, this fact would be of little moment, for both sides in the struggle would come to the end of their resources together; as it is, however, the Allies can afford these losses and *the enemy cannot.* In such local attacks as the enemy has made recently along the whole line his losses have been enormously greater than nine to one of the British losses, simply because in three cases out of four those attacks have failed. Failure in such a case means, first of all, artillery preparations, then the launching of the infantry attack, then the struggle in the trenches, then the meeting of the counter-attack, and finally the retreat of such men as manage to get away across the "dead ground" under machine gun and artillery fire, and by the time the home trenches have been gained there are very few men out of the original attacking force left unwounded. Thus, on the whole, these enemy attacks of the past month or more have only been made at very heavy expense in men, and have not produced any result commensurate with that expense. It is significant that the Allies have not replied by a series of similar attacks, but have been content to

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let the enemy go on battering himself. Such attacks, again, imply no possibility of decision, and only affect the final issue of the conflict in that they take toll from the Allies, who can afford it, and take greater toll from the enemy, who cannot afford it.

The Futility of Prophecy.

These comments are not in any sense intended as a prophecy of decisive attack on the part of the enemy, for such prophecy would be utterly futile. There are no certainties in war. If it were certain that the next enemy attack would be a success, the Allies would be guilty of murder in continuing the struggle; if, on the other hand, it were certain that the attack would fail, Germany would at once sue for peace; again, if it were certain that any forthcoming attack would fall on such a front, the task of the commanders in the field would be considerably simplified: all that can be done is to point the probabilities of action, with the full consciousness that a day or a week may falsify all predictions, except those based on mathematical certainties already determined by fact, such as the unnecessarily vexed question of enemy numbers.

Colonial Wars.

With the Cameroons campaign at an end, there remains no colonial area unconquered except that of East Africa, of which the latest news to hand is of a reconnaissance in force on the part of the British forces, resulting in 172 casualties and the gaining of valuable information regarding the enemy dispositions. The augmentation of British strength by means of South African troops puts a much better complexion on affairs in British East Africa, but this campaign is still far from its end, as far as can be seen. In Mesopotamia the past month has brought no change. General Townshend's force is still at Kut-el-Amara, separated by twenty-five miles from the relieving force under General Aylmer, and, probably owing to floods and the general state of the country, as much as to the enemy strength, no move seems possible for the present. All doubt, however, as to the safety of General Townshend's troops has been removed.

The Attack on Verdun.

Since the foregoing lines were written, the German policy of small and indecisive attacks along the western front—a policy that has been pursued at great expense in men and material for the past two months—has developed into a stubborn and determined attack on the French line in the vicinity of the great fortress of Verdun. At the time of writing, the attack is in progress, and the latest news concerning it is the French communiqué admitting retirement from Brabant-sur-Meuse and the Bois d'Haumont, the violent artillery work of the enemy having made these positions untenable. No decision either way has been reached, nor is the end of the battle even in sight; the most that can be done, at the present time, is to collate the various reports relating to the battle, from which certain conclusions may be drawn.

A Feint in Artois.

Although it was definitely anticipated that such an attack as this would be made on the western front, the point at which the attack would fall could not be foreseen; on Tuesday, February 22nd, the enemy launched his first real effort at breaking down the French defences at Brabant-sur-Meuse, and, simultaneously with this, what may be regarded as a feint attack was launched in Artois, no fewer than seven full battalions being employed, not so much in attempting to win through the Allied line, as in attracting reinforcements to this point in the hope of masking the real objective. Half a mile of first-line trenches were taken in Artois, but the partial success thus gained was not followed up in any

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way, the attack on Brabant being regarded as the real, serious effort. Then, on the following day, Wednesday, the great attack on the positions north of Verdun was begun in earnest. By the time the French report of Wednesday night was issued the bombardment had developed along a front of 25 miles, and seven German army corps were engaged in the infantry attacks that were made on that day. The Germans claimed to have penetrated the French front on "an estimated front of six miles and an extreme depth of nearly two miles." An extravagant claim was at the same time put forward to the effect that 3,000 prisoners, and such a mass of war material that it was impossible to make an estimate of it, had been captured. It has been ascertained, however, that these enemy claims do not always bear such relation as they ought to the truth of the matter, and, obviously, the enemy would not underestimate his gains in such an affair as this, for the cost has been too heavy. The French reports of the same day and its doings show that the Germans received as good as they gave; these reports admit the evacuation of all but the outskirts of Haumont, and, by the Thursday night, Brabant had also been evacuated in consequence of the violent bombardment of the village. But "the retreating movements ordered for the purpose of preventing useless losses were carried out in perfect order, the enemy, who advanced only with difficulty at the cost of heavy sacrifices, being unable to break our front at any point." Thus says the official report on the fighting, and the French "heavy sacrifices" is certainly not an over-statement of the case.

A Comparison.

So far the enemy has won no real advantage, and his losses in the first three days of this battle are estimated by a competent French authority at not less than 20,000 men. Now, the only possible comparison to be made with this fight is that of the French attack in Champagne last September. The two are not identical; the September attack was preceded by a much longer artillery preparation, and was made in decisive fashion on a wider front, but it is the nearest parallel available. By the second day of the infantry action the course of events was fairly well determined, and it was evident that though the first and second line of German trenches were captured, the third line would not go from German hands; consequently, although great and gratifying results had been achieved, the German main line remained unbroken. Reports to hand carry this attack on Verdun well into the second day of infantry attack: the artillery preparation has not been sufficient to enable a rush on the main line to carry beyond the second line trenches at any point; the combination of artillery and infantry action—over extremely difficult ground be it remembered—*may* carry the enemy through, since there are no certainties in war, but by the second day of any infantry action on the western front, with its admirable system of lateral communication, reserves of men and guns can be brought to bear on the attacking force, and it looks as if this action would end with tremendous expense in men having been incurred without commensurate result. For only such decisive result as the definite breaking of the Allied line would constitute adequate repayment for the expenditure of life and material; and, so far, no such result as this is even in sight.

*** In my "Personal Statement" last month I said that correspondence and suggestions from our readers would be very welcome. This month I have to thank all those who have responded for their interesting letters—letters of congratulation, sympathy, and friendly criticism. I also wish to assure those who have so kindly sent me suggestions that they are being carefully considered, and before long I hope to bring some of them into operation.—E. W. STEAD.

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DIARY OF THE WAR.

Jan. 15.—Lost liner *Appam* captured off the Canary Islands by German raider and subsequently taken to Norfolk, Virginia.

Jan. 17.—Ebolowa, Cameroons, occupied by the Allies.

Jan. 20.—Orders of King Nicholas of Montenegro to his troops telegraphed from Italy to General Janko Vukotitch.

Jan. 21.—British occupation of Longido, German East Africa.

Jan. 22.—Second raid by Russian torpedo-boats on south-eastern Anatolian coast; 33 sailing boats sunk.

Jan. 23.—Aeroplane raid on east coast of Kent; one death.

German attack on the French and capture of 220 yards of first-line trench in region of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Metz bombarded by French aviators.

Occupation by Austrians of Scutari.

French air raid on Monastir.

Further bombardment of Erzerum by the Russians.

Defeat of the Senussi at Mersa Metru.

Jan. 24.—German seaplane at Dover driven off.

German attempt to pierce Allies' line on Yser front repulsed.

Enemy trenches on Hill 129 (Rheims district) taken by the French.

Kangawar reported occupied by Turks.

Jan. 25.—Aeroplane raid on Dunkirk; fifteen killed.

Bombardment of British about Loos.

Bombs dropped by Zeppelin in Epernay district

German attack on French lines at Neuville-St. Vaast resumed.

San Giovanni di Medua occupied by Austrians.

Agreement regarding capitulation of Montenegro reported signed.

Daing, West Africa, occupied by the British.

Jan. 26.—Shelling of Loos by enemy continued

French bombardment of enemy trenches in Steenstraete district.

Enemy work west of Laucourt wrecked by the French.

Jan. 27.—Repulse of German attack north-west of Loos.

More fighting in vicinity of Neuville-St. Vaast; enemy repulsed.

Destructive bombardment by the French of German trenches between Steenstraete and Het Sas.

Turkish evacuation of trenches on land side of Kut reported.

Correspondence relating to American protest against British search of parcels mails published.

Jan. 28.—Total number of British casualties to January 9 stated to be 549,467.

Further attacks on British trenches between Loos and the La Bassée Canal beaten back.

German success at Frise on the Somme; French trenches carried on a two-mile front.

German attack on the British at Carnoy repulsed.

Occupation of Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua claimed by the Austrians.

Reported arrival in damaged condition of the *Goeben* at Constantinople after engagement with Russian warship.

Occupation by the Allies of Cape and Fort of Karaburun, commanding the Gulf of Salonica.

Lolodors, West Africa, occupied by the British.

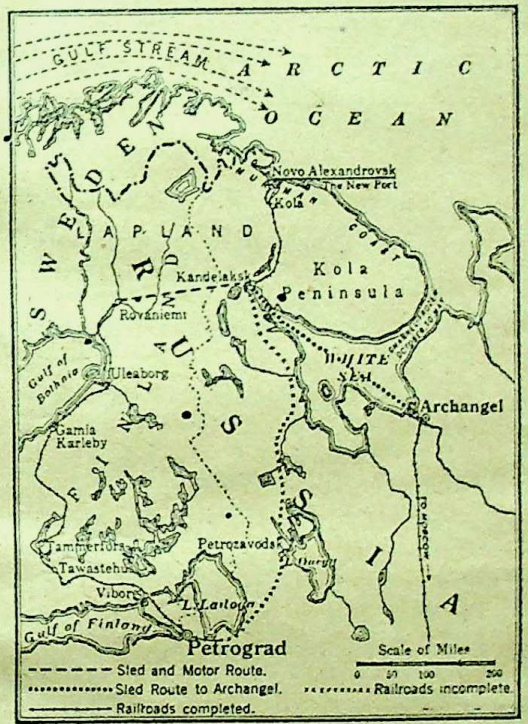
Junction of Belgian troops with British and French forces effected at Jaunde, Cameroons.

Jan. 29.—German air raid on Paris; 25 killed, 27 injured.

Recapture by the French of portion of trench-works in Artois occupied by the Germans on the 28th.

German attacks in the Somme sector.

Military train at Freiburg blown up by French aviators.



Russia's Only Winter Gate.

Though in the Arctic Ocean, the influence of the Gulf Stream keeps Novo Alexandrovsk ice-free in winter. Munitions are pouring in daily on their way to the front, which they reach after a combination horse-sled, motor, and railroad journey over the long and very roundabout routes shown above.

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French air raid on Bulgarian encampment at Pasartzi, near Doiran.
Turks forced to evacuate region of Melazgert and Khrys.

Jan. 30.—Second Zeppelin raid on Paris; no damage.
Zeppelin which came down at Ligne destroyed by French aviators.
Ground recovered by the French in vicinity of Neuville.

Jan. 31.—Zeppelin raid over Eastern, North-Eastern and Midland counties; 61 killed, 101 injured.
Third visit of Zeppelin to Paris frustrated.

Feb. 1.—Collier in North Sea sunk by Zeppelin bomb; 13 lives lost.
Prinses Juliana, Zeeland mail-boat, beached in Felixstowe roads after striking a mine.
Zeppelin raid on Salonica.
French air raid on Petritch.
Arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, of liner *Appam*.
Austria's final disclaimer of responsibility for torpedoing of the *Persia* received by the United States.

Feb. 1-2.—Dutch vessel *Artemis* torpedoed and damaged in the North Sea

Feb. 2.—Zeppelin L19, with over 20 men, seen in sinking condition in the North Sea, having been brought down by Dutch guns.
Zeppelin reported destroyed at Mainvault near Ath.
Enemy attack on the British near Ypres.

Feb. 3.—Heavy shelling against the British at Loos.
Active mine fighting in the Argonne.

Feb. 4.—Military buildings at Ponivetch bombarded by Russian aviators as retort for German air raid on Dvinsk
Petritch raided by 17 aeroplanes and 200 bombs dropped; 470 deaths.
Passengers and crew of the *Appam* (except German prize crew of the *Moewe*) released by the authorities at Washington.
Germany's latest communication regarding the *Lusitania* case handed to the United States

Feb. 5.—Fifth enemy machine brought down by airman Guynemen near Assevillers
Twenty-eight air combats on Western front; five German machines driven down in German lines, and one British machine lost.

Feb. 6.—Destructive fire by Allies on German trenches facing Boesinghe.
Raid by Russian hydroplanes on Zunguldak.

Feb. 7.—Fort near Het Sas and enemy trenches in front of Steenstraete bombarded by the French.
Documents of Count von Papen published in England.

Feb. 8.—French cruiser *Amiral Charner* torpedoed and sunk off Syria; 374 lives lost; one survivor.
Osieczko, Galicia, occupied by the Russians.
Reported virtual settlement of *Lusitania* affair.

Feb. 9.—Seaplane raid on Kent Coast; bombs dropped on Ramsgate and Broadstairs.
Air bomb raid on German lines at Terhand.
Visit of King Ferdinand to the Kaiser at German Main Headquarters.
Russian bombardment of enemy's coast positions in the Black Sea.
Arab defeat at Butaniyah, near Nasiriyah, on the Euphrates.
Russian victory south of Hamadan.
General Smuts appointed Commander of British forces in German East Africa in succession to Sir H. Smith-Dorrien
German gunboat *Hedwig von Wissmann* sunk in naval fight near Albertville, Lake Tanganyika.

Feb. 10.—Poperinghe and Elverdinghe shelled by the enemy.
Military establishments of Dornach bombarded by the French.
The French reported to have crossed the Vardar in region of Yenetso and at Verria.
Note from Germany to neutral Powers on the treatment of armed merchant vessels.

Feb. 11.—Enemy trenches (300 metres) in the Champagne country captured by the French
Fixed bridges in coast region of Black Sea demolished and eight sailing ships sunk by the Russians.
White Star liner *Cretic* reported to have been chased by enemy ship in neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

Feb. 12.—Decision of Allies to establish High Council at Paris; adhesion of Italy obtained.
German attack repulsed by the British near Ypres.
Enemy air raid over Codigero, Boterighe, and Ravenna.
Garbunovka (Dvinsk sector) taken by the Russians.
Height in Galicia won, lost, and regained by the Russians.
Violent fighting in Bessarabia reported.
Khop (Caucasus) occupied by the Russians.
Duletabad (Persia) occupied by the Russians

Feb. 13.—Seventeen air fights in France; one enemy machine driven down.
French trenches (200 metres) in Upper Alsace taken by the Germans, but portion lost in counter-attack.
Portion of lost ground near Frise regained by the French.
German attack on the British near Ypres and capture of 600 yards of "International Trench."
Visit of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Austrian Emperor at Schönbrunn.
Bulgarians reported to have occupied El Bassan, Albania.
Fort at Erzerum captured by the Russians.

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Feb. 14.—H.M.S. *Arethusa* mined off East Coast; 10 lives lost.
Ammunition depot north of Boesinghe blown up by the French.
Portion of trench in Champagne occupied by the enemy on the 13th regained by the French.
Crater near Illukst occupied by the Russians.
Austrian aeroplane raid on Milna and Monza; 13 killed.
Aeroplane raid on Schio; 6 killed.
Second fort at Erzerum captured by the Russians.
Declaration of Britain, France, and Russia, guaranteeing independence of Belgium and requesting Belgium to take part in the peace negotiations.

Feb. 15.—Artillery bombardments on both sides between Ypres-Comines canal and railway.
Strumitza raided by French aeroplanes.
Six transports laden with munitions torpedoed by the Allies in the Bosphorus.
Fall of Erzerum after five days' assault.

Feb. 16.—Two enemy submarines reported sunk by the French in the Adriatic.
Conquest of the Cameroons completed.

Feb. 17.—Arrival of the *Appam* passengers at Falmouth.
German biplane brought down by French aeroplane at Karasuli.

Feb. 18.—British trenches near Gommecourt raided by the Germans.
Advanced post near Boesinghe, held by the British, seized by the enemy.
Bombs dropped on Dunkirk by enemy aeroplanes.
British bombardment of enemy's position north of the Ypres-Comines canal.
Raid on Laibach by Caprone aeroplanes.
German defeat at Kachumbe on Uganda border.

Feb. 18–19.—Successful night air raid by British against Cambrai aerodrome.

Feb. 19.—Mush and Akhlat (Caucasus) taken by the Russians.
Stations of Butchatch and Monasterjisko, Galicia, bombed by the Russians.
Thirteen sailing vessels destroyed by Russians off Anatolia.

Feb. 20.—German seaplane raids on Walmer (1 killed) and on Lowestoft.
British aeroplane raid on Don; extensive damage done.
German munition depots near Dieuze bombarded by the French.
Bitlis evacuated by the Turks.
Turkish power station, El Hassana, east of Suez Canal, destroyed by British aviator.

Feb. 21.—Air fights on French front; 8 enemy machines lost.
Zeppelin and crew destroyed by French guns near Brabant-le-Roi.
Poperinghe shelled by Germans.
Violent bombardment of the French in Artois; trenches at Givenchy penetrated, but greater portion regained by counter-attack.
Aerodrome of Habsheim and goods station of Mulhouse bombed by the French.
Great artillery arriving in Verdun region.
General Sarrail's arrival at Athens.

Feb. 22.—Bombardment of British positions in Ypres region.
Portion of Japanese Fleet sent to the Mediterranean.

Feb. 23.—Brabant-sur-Meuse evacuated by the British.
Enemy organisations on the Vauclerc plateau wrecked by French batteries.
Wavrille Wood penetrated by the Germans.
Several breaches in German trenches in front of Steenstraete opened by French artillery.
French bombardment of railway station and gasworks at Metz-Sablons.
Arrival at Teneriffe of British steamer *Westburn* with crews on board of five steamers sunk by German pirate.

Feb. 24.—Departure from Teneriffe of the *Westburn* (*Moewe*) and the ship blown up by the Germans.

Feb. 21–24.—Fierce battle in progress north of Verdun over front of 25 miles from Malancourt to Etain.

*** Owing to the shortage of paper through the stoppage of the import of wood pulp, it is absolutely imperative that no more copies of a magazine should be published than are really necessary to meet the demand. Readers of "The Review of Reviews" will confer a great favour and largely assist in the campaign of economy by specially ordering their usual copy to be reserved for them by their local newsagent or bookseller and delivered monthly. By doing so it will be possible to know the exact number of copies required, and thus avoid the wastage of unsold copies.

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WANTED, A LITERARY ALLIANCE.

A TALK WITH M. TCHOOKOVSKY.

ONE of the most important questions of the future is the bringing of the peoples of the Allied countries into closer personal touch with each other. To-day the Allies are drawn together by the cause for which they are fighting: they know each other from a military standpoint as units all working together to achieve one end. But the peoples of the Allied countries: what do they know of one another? How many of the English have any practical human knowledge of the Russians as a people, for instance, or the Russians of us? The recent visit of the Russian literary men to England is a step in the right direction, but it is only a small step. The picture of the English people which these men will show to the Russians in their lectures on their return is the picture of England at the present time—England at war.

The only way for the people themselves to gain an intimate knowledge and understanding of each other is through the literature of their countries. But until there are more and better translations of that literature it is impossible for the peoples of the countries to gain that knowledge. Take Russia, for instance. The works of certain writers are translated, but of others we know nothing; and of the translations we have many are so indifferently done that the wrong impression is given. Of France and French literature we have a better knowledge, and also of Italy and Italian literature. But of the real Japan, and of the real Serbia, what do English people as a whole know?

What is needed is a "Literary Alliance" between the Allies. Committees of writers, publishers and others should be formed in the different countries, which would work in co-operation. The duties of these Committees would be: (1) To select from the literature of each country those works which give the best insight into the life, character and temperament of the people of the country; (2) to see that correct translations were made of as many as possible; (3) to arrange for their publication at a low enough figure to make them accessible to all.

A start might be made by forming Committees in Russia and England for this purpose, but we ought not to be content until the Allies are linked together by a Literary Alliance as firmly as they are by the present military one.

The above suggestion is the result of a talk I had with M. Tchookovsky, during the visit of the Russian Mission to London. M. Tchookovsky was enthusiastic over the tour, and all they were doing and seeing, and the impressions they were getting of England as she is to-day, to take back to the Russian people. He himself is giving a series of lectures through Finland and Siberia.

"But," he said, "alas! there are so few English translations of Russian books. Some of our best authors, Shklovsky for instance, are not translated at all, and some of the existing translations are so bad—so ridiculous! How can your people know anything of our people without knowledge of our literature?"

M. Tchookovsky is quite young, only just over thirty; he is tall and slight, and speaks English well enough to carry on a conversation easily. He is best known in England as having translated Wells and Kipling into Russian, and as the author of *Tommy Atkins*, written in order to give the Russian soldier an idea of what his brother-in-arms, the British Tommy, is like.

M. Tchookovsky lives in Finland with his family, and he spoke with pride of his three sons, the eldest of whom is ten.

In answer to my query as to whether the REVIEW was read in Russia, he said, "Yes, indeed it is. I have always read it, and many Russians read it. We loved and admired its founder who did so much to make Russia and her people known to England."

At the present time, he told me, the REVIEW arrives at his house in a very sorry state, with many black pages, as nearly all the cartoons are suppressed by the Censor.

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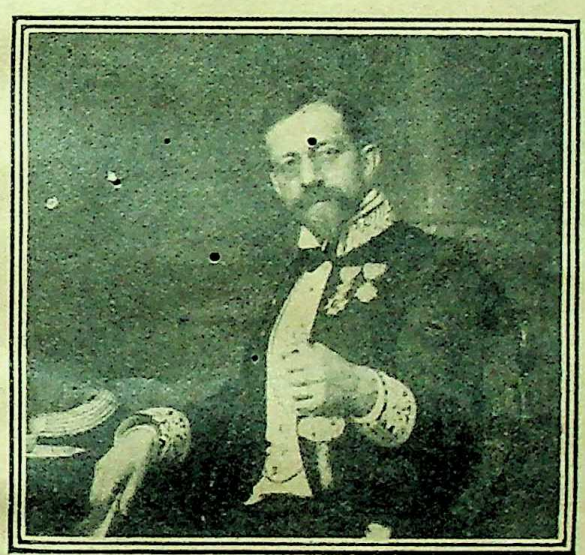
THE SOUL OF RUSSIA.

By CHARLES SAROLEA, Editor of "Everyman."

In the year of grace 1905 I experienced one of those stirring mental and spiritual adventures which are turning-points in a man's life. For many years, from my earliest student days, I had led the existence of an intellectual nomad. Every spring, after my University duties were over, I would take the wanderer's staff and move from country to country, from continent to continent, observing the ways and the customs of men, analysing the interplay of those physical and mental, of those religious and political forces which shape the destinies of nations, and in the manner of the medieval itinerant scholar trying to acquire at first hand that concrete human knowledge which cannot be acquired from books.



Dr. Sarolea.

As I thus wandered from Asia to America, and from Stockholm to the Sahara, the startling truth gradually dawned upon me that, notwithstanding all the differences of climate and religion and political institutions, all those countries and all those continents were being brought under the spell of the same evil influences, that over the whole planet was spreading the same dead level of one uniform material civilisation. Wherever I went I found the same debased standards of a utilitarian and conventional way of life. Everywhere I found the same code of manners, the same currency of values: at the bottom of human society the same ruthless exploitation of man by man, the same hideous slums; and there was only this difference between the slums of New York and those of London, that poverty in New York was even more inhuman and the struggle for life even more ruthless than in Whitechapel; in the middle classes the same narrow outlook, the same commercial spirit, the same snobbishness, the same hypocrisy; and in the upper classes the same fashions, the same pleasures, the same ignoble ambitions. And whether one sat down to a meal in a Biskra hotel, at the gate of the desert, or whether one sat down to a table d'hôte in Saint Moritz or Monte Carlo, or to a society function in Indianapolis or London, everywhere one went through the same ritual of dress and dinner, and one listened to the same dreary and uninspiring platitudes.

II.

And then, after many winters spent in East-windy and West-Endy Edinburgh, and after many years passed in the artificial atmosphere of Cosmopolis, in the spring of 1905 I found myself transported to the Empire of the Tsars. It was like the discovery of a new and strange world. And it was a world entirely different from the world I had been led to expect.

Like every traveller, I expected to see a country groaning under an iron yoke, and instead I found an untrammelled freedom of life. I found a minimum of government, and amongst those hundred million Russian moujiks I found thousands of little peasant republics, which, once they had paid their taxes and performed their military service, were able to lead their own lives.

I expected to find an atmosphere of suspicion and espionage, and I found in-

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stead an incredible sincerity; I found the usual social barriers between man and man broken down. Everywhere on the road or in railway carriages I met the casual, easy-going, genial Russian imparting his political convictions and revealing the innermost secrets of the soul.

I had been led to expect a hard and cruel community ruled by the knout, only kept in order by the police, a community where the sense of justice and right was blunted. And I found instead an unadulterated democracy, an absence of class divisions and snobbery, a sense of fellowship and brotherhood, a passionate love of justice, a sense of universal kindness, extended to the downtrodden and even to the criminal, which made pity synonymous with piety, and which made all human suffering into a religion.

I had been led to expect a country of gross superstition and crude atheism, where Christianity had become a dead letter or had become stereotyped into the rigid creed of Byzantism. I found instead the most Christian nation in the world, perhaps the only Christian nation, a nation holding on to the Gospel with the intensity and the simplicity of mediæval belief; a country where religion was still the supreme power in collective life, where faith still had its confessors and martyrs, where even Nihilists were ready to die for their convictions.

The Russian autocracy, the Russian bureaucracy, the Russian police with its Reign of Terror, which loomed so largely in the imagination of the untravelled tourist, were found to be only excrescences on the surface of society, a shallow layer spread over the vast Russian plain, and one had only to scratch that layer and all the admirable national characteristics of a people sound at heart were revealed to the attentive observer.

III.

Such were my first impressions of Russia. In my restless wanderings never had I felt less a stranger than in this far-away country, apparently shut out from civilisation, never had I felt in closer communion with the eternal ideals of Christian Europe than here on the outskirts of heathen Asia. In the words of Lord Haldane, I might have said that Russia was my "spiritual home."

And the original impression deepened when I recrossed the frontier and found myself again in the Teutonic fatherland. Nothing illuminated more vividly the inner meaning of the "Russian Idea" than a comparison with the ways and methods of the German people. Whereas in Russia you found the undisciplined power of the spirit which bloweth where it listeth, in Germany you found an individualism without individuality; you found organisation, discipline, education, order and the precision not only of a clock but of a chronometer, a marvellous efficient machine without a soul.

It is only when we consider that profound cleavage between the Slav and the Teuton that we understand why not only the German militarists but the German people are fighting. The Germans may tell us to-day that this is primarily a war against Britain, but let us remember that at the beginning of the war and long before the beginning of the war the hereditary foe was Russia. And it was mainly as the enemy of Slavonic anarchy and barbarism that a united German people entered the lists. It was the "Russian Peril" which haunted the imagination of the German people and against which from the days of Frederick the Great down to the days of Bismarck Germany sought to be "insured" and "reinsured."

The German people know what they are fighting for, and that is part of their strength. We do not know what we are fighting for, and that is part of our weakness. We still assume that we are fighting mainly for certain political objects—the liberation of Belgium, the preservation of small nationalities, the balance of power. We do not even yet fully realise the spiritual issues at stake. And as I think of this disquieting ignorance, and when I consider the appalling mistakes which are still being accumulated after eighteen months of war, I am sometimes obsessed by an appalling nightmare. As the ultimate result of all this slaughter and all these sacrifices, are we not moving rapidly towards the Germanisation of Europe? And may not Germany under any circumstances emerge triumphant from the conflict, whether in a military sense she is victorious or whether she is beaten? For even if Germany is beaten, shall we not, in order to beat her, have to fight her with her own political and spiritual weapons? Shall we not have to submit just the same to German organisation, to German methods, to German education, to German State-socialism? *Shall we not have to become Prussianised ourselves in order to crush Prussianism?* The danger is much more real than we imagine. If this nightmare were ever

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to become a reality, I can only see one escape. Only one nation will be able to save us from the ultimate spiritual consequences of that threatened Germanisation of Europe. And the only people which can save us from a deadening organisation without a soul are the people to whom the soul of man has always counted for more than the most perfect machine-like organisation.

IV.

What is the Soul of Russia? As Mr. Stephen Graham has recently shown in one of the most suggestive and fascinating books that have been written on our Slav Allies,* it is probably easier to discover and to define the "Russian soul" than that of any other European nation. For the soul of Russia is one. She is speaking with no uncertain voice. In Russia civilisation is homogeneous. In other countries the national mind is distracted between conflicting ideals. Even insular Britain, which always boasts of its splendid isolation, is a spiritual cauldron into which are constantly being poured the most diverse ingredients. Irishmen like Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde; Frenchmen like Belloc; Germanised Scotsmen like Carlyle; Italianised Englishmen like Browning; Italians like Rossetti; Poles like Conrad; Jews like Beaconsfield and Zangwill have all contributed their several and heterogeneous elements. In the Russian Empire, notwithstanding its forty-eight races, there is no such heterogeneity. All the representative Russian writers are Slav and Christian. They may be poles apart in their intellectual systems, like Turgeniev and Tolstoy, like Dostoievski and Tchekhov. But they are all imbued with one spirit. They remain Christian at heart even when, like Bielinski, they are atheists. They remain Russian Orthodox even when, like Soloviev, they desire union with Roman Catholicism. They remain Russians even when, like Turgeniev, they live in Paris or Baden-Baden and claim to be Western "Zapadniki." They all express the same elemental Christianity, the same broad humanity, the same pacific and contemplative and resigned attitude to life, the same mystical idealism. They all believe in the same religion of suffering and pity.

V.

How shall we best reach the Soul of Russia? The surest and easiest way of approach is through a sympathetic and reverent study of the Russian religion and Russian "superstition." We must try to understand why Russia should call herself "Holy Russia." We must try to understand why even her political aim will always be the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent. We must try to understand why the great national school of political thinkers, why Chomiakov, the Aksakovs, and the Samarines should emphasise Russian Orthodoxy: "Pravoslavie" as the one essential term in the Slavonic Trinity; Autocracy, Orthodoxy, Nationality (Samoderjavie, Pravoslavie, Narodnost). From the distant days, nine hundred years ago, when King Vladimir was baptised in the turbid waters of the Dnieper, Christianity has been the lodestar of the Russian Slavs, the mainspring of their political development. It is because the revolutionists of 1905 ignored this vital fact that the insurrection collapsed so suddenly. The Germanised intellectuals had become temporarily estranged from the national religious ideal. The docile and patient moujiks were looking for a shepherd. The mob were ready to follow any leader if only he were a religious leader, however unworthy, and, in fact, on Bloody Sunday, 1905, the mob did follow Father Gapon, simply because they thought that in him they had found such a religious leader. But they were not ready to follow a band of dechristianised doctrinaires and to acclaim the banner of Western parliamentarism and constitutionalism. Because the doctrinaires only believed in a Gospel according to St. Marx, instead of believing in the Gospel according to St. Mark, they were reduced to impotence—and found themselves generals without an army. And because of this divorce from the religious aspirations of the people the most tremendous upheaval which ever shook a European throne ended in a pitiful failure.

VI.

Even as we shall best understand the Russian people by comparing them with the German people, we shall probably best understand the Russian religion by comparing it with Roman Catholicism, especially in its modern Germanised, Austrianised form.

At first sight, Russian Orthodoxy presents a most striking resemblance to Roman Catholicism, so striking, indeed, that millions of Catholics have been ready to join the Roman Catholic Church whilst retaining all the

* Stephen Graham. "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary." Macmillan, 7/6 net.

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essentials of the Greek Church. Both in Roman Catholicism and in the Russian Church we find the same dogma, the same otherworldliness, the same sacramentalism, the same sacerdotalism, the same development of the monastic institution, the same loyalty to the traditions of the past. And our only astonishment is that two religions so identical in their creed, in their institutions and in their ritual should have been kept separated and hostile for so many centuries.

The explanation is that the historical development of the two religions has been fundamentally different. In Roman Catholicism the laity have come more and more under the control of the Church, and the Church itself has been more and more controlled by the Papacy. The Roman Catholic Church has evolved, especially since the Council of Trent, an elaborate machinery in order to preserve the continuity of the Creed and the authority of the Centre. And also throughout the ages the Roman Catholic Church has succeeded in enlisting in her service the great artists and the great thinkers of the West—Thomas Aquinas and Dante, Memlinck and Rubens, Giotto and Dürer, Michel-Angelo and Raphael. And, above all, she has succeeded in maintaining a close communion between all the churches of Catholic Christendom. Her teaching and preaching orders—the Jesuits, the Dominicans, and the Benedictines—have become wonderful international missionary organisations.

In Russia there has been nothing like this development. Instead of evolving an international organisation, Russian Orthodoxy has remained in spiritual and intellectual isolation, and a Byzantine wall was erected between East and West, between Russia and Poland. Instead of becoming a great educational agency, the Russian priesthood have remained sunk in slothful ignorance and under the yoke of an ecclesiastical and military despotism. Instead of possessing a spiritual head and a Sacred College of Cardinals recruited from the wisest men of the religious community, the Russian Church has been controlled by German princes and by Baltic noblemen, and by the "Procurators of the Holy Synod," who have often been generals, usually lawyers, but never ecclesiastics. Instead of possessing an unmarried clergy, who devote themselves entirely to the spiritual needs of their flock, the Russian Church has a clergy who are compelled to marry, who are generally burdened with the anxious cares of a numerous offspring, and who, as in India, have become an hereditary caste.

VII.

When we consider those entirely different conditions under which Roman Catholicism and the Russian Church have developed, the vitality and continuity of the Russian religion seem to us all the more wonderful. We have been taught to admire, and we justly admire, the astounding vitality, the unity and continuity of the Roman Catholic Church, but that continuity has been partly a political achievement, the triumph of organisation, and centralisation. We might almost say that Roman Catholicism has become "Germanised." We might almost say that in her discipline and her efficiency the Roman Catholic Church has become the exact counterpart of the German Prussian State. And that is the explanation of the apparent paradox that the German Prussian State, which once stood for Protestantism, has to-day become the predominant Catholic power in Europe.

In Russia the vitality of religion has not been a political but a spiritual and democratic miracle. Whereas in Western Catholicism, it is the Church which has preserved the religion of the people, in Russia it is the religion of the people which has preserved the Church. So true is this that wherever in the Greek Church the spirit of the people does not sustain the life of the institution, the Greek Church Orthodoxy becomes a decaying body, a whited sepulchre, as is only too apparent in the degradation of the Orthodox Churches in contemporary Greece and Roumania.

In Russia alone, owing to the spiritual vitality of the race, Christianity has remained the regenerative influence of Russian life. It has kept the Russian soul untainted by the materialism, by the inhumanity and hypocrisy of Western civilisation. It has survived every ordeal. It has survived the political abjection of the days of serfdom. It has resisted the encroachments of the bureaucracy, the ignorance of the clergy, the atheism of the universities. It continues to remain a national religion. It continues to blossom in a thousand works of charity and self-denial. It continues to express itself in its lavras and monasteries, in its pilgrimages, in the impressive music and the gorgeous

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ritual of the religious service, in those wonderful frescoes of the Churches which are the Art and Poetry and History of the humble. The tourist is surprised to find that the sacred candles continue to burn before the Holy Images in the tavern and the brothel, in the lowest haunts of drink and vice, even as in the izba of the moujik. The fact is symbolical; for in Russia religion remains an influence even in the most degraded strata of Society.

VIII.

The great strength, then, of the Russian faith is that it has remained a purely spiritual and democratic religion, and that, to use the words of Mr. Stephen Graham, it has followed the "Way of Mary." But it is also the weakness of the Russian religion that it has not, like the Roman Catholic Church, followed the "Way of Martha." As Mr. Stephen Graham points out, the two ways are not irreconcilable. And not only can they be reconciled, they must be reconciled. But it is at the crucial point of how we may hope to reconcile the Way of Martha and the Way of Mary that I must part company with Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham disposes of Roman Catholicism in half a dozen contemptuous lines. He does not even seem to suspect that the whole future of Russian Christianity and the whole political future of the Slav nations, and especially the reconciliation of Russia and Poland, largely depend on a readjustment of the relations between Russian Orthodoxy and Catholicism.

The Russian Church hitherto has remained a national influence. She will only become a world force if to the power of the spirit she adds the universal power of the Roman Catholic Church. I firmly believe that the preservation of Christianity will largely depend on an interpenetration and fusion between the great Western Church and the Eastern Church.

From such a fusion the Russian Church and the Russian people will gain much. Russia would enter the Communion of Christendom. The Russian State would be delivered from the most odious of all tyrannies, the tyranny of Cæsaro-Papism, and a liberated Church would be the most efficient means of achieving political liberty.

But Roman Catholicism and Western Europe would be bound to gain even more. Roman Catholicism needs reform as much as the Russian Church. Roman Catholicism, rejuvenated by the democratic faith of Russia, would gradually shake off that centralisation, that bureaucratic despotism, which in modern Rome has killed the spirit of Saint Thomas, of Saint Francis, and Saint Theresa.

To bring about the union of the Russian Church and of the Roman Catholic Church has been the cherished dream of the most profound and the most inspiring thinker Russia has produced, Vladimir Soloviev, whose writings have become the philosophical text-books in the universities of the Empire. I believe that the dream of Soloviev is likely to be realised in the near future. There will be formidable obstacles to overcome. But the fusion is in the irresistible logic of events. When it does come it will be the greatest revolution of modern history, and it will be the political and spiritual salvation of Europe. For only through a union of Rome and Russia will the spiritual life of the individual soul have at its command the spiritual power of a world-embracing community. Only this combination of the spiritual life of the soul within a spiritually independent and universal Church can save us both from the Tribal God of Germany and from the material and mechanical State Socialism of a Germanised Europe.

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THE NEED FOR VISION.

By ALFRED STEAD.

There is a great danger that we are becoming too sane. What is needed is an inspired madman, seeing visions. Where everything is sane, the touch of insanity wins—in war as in business.

THE power to think clearly, to think boldly, is perhaps our greatest lack to-day, and yet it is only by thought that we can win this war. It is not given to every generation to produce a Napoleon or some other exceptional genius. But if we cannot have the greater vision, let us have the minor. We have now the legionaries; what we need is the visionaries, those who think deeply and see far. The practical men are doing their part: the streets thronged with men in khaki, the compelling to military service of those who had not yet decided to change their patriotism from the negative to the positive—all these are great doings. But now it needs the touch of genius, the vision of the thinker, to enable these hosts, these unique battle squadrons, to achieve victory. There are in the Himalayas sages who can concentrate their thoughts for months on the solving of one great question, never allowing outside matters, however important they may be, to distract their attention. Every possible move, every remote argument against or for is considered and finally a constructive solution is found. To-day we are suffering from too much loose action, too little directive thought. There is no evidence of clear and reasoned visions. Everyone is convinced that we must fight on until victory is ours; nobody has conceived a vision of how victory is to come. And until the vision is there the coming of victory must be delayed.

"Shall we shut our eyes, we wise men struggling for liberty, and listen to the song of the siren till she transform us into beasts? Shall we, having eyes, see not, and having ears hear not the tidings of our temporal salvation? For my part, I will know the worst and I will provide for it. I cannot judge the future but by the past, and by the past how shall you solace yourselves? What is there in the conduct of the British Ministries of the past ten years to justify hope?" These memorable words of Patrick Henry before the American War of Independence are singularly applicable to-day to ourselves. We do not lack the courage to act, but we do hesitate to think, and having thought boldly, to act consecutively. Our Empire has been made piece by piece by vision, by the power to conceive boldly. The part that divine ignorance of difficulties has played is also a lesson to us. The lesser vision is not that of genius, it is that of the German General Staff, which to replace the vision of genius has created the painstaking, the laborious, minute foresight of the ordinary brain, drilled and organised into machine-like semblance of the illuminated brain of a Napoleon. And the Germans who have done this are rather stupider than ourselves. There is therefore no reason why we should not also achieve the lesser vision, which waits not on the coming of the man of genius. The French revolutionary army, thanks to a driving vision, had achieved great things before ever Napoleon took over its direction; it is not too much to say that it had already formed itself into the ideal keyboard on which the great visionary was to play so consummately.

A former British Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs was once discussing a Mediterranean problem with a distinguished stranger. He outlined coming events for some ten days, and then stopped. Asked why he did not continue, he replied: "The British Government never thinks more than a fortnight ahead." It was the negation of vision. He would be a bold man who to-day would dare to say how much further ahead than fourteen days those responsible for the planning of victory think. We see every evidence that while much is done to prepare material factors, there is little attention paid to the use of those factors. It is natural that a government should take more pains and devote more time on questions for which they can show concrete results, rather than think greatly and risk having no results or negative results. And the nation, conscious uneasily that there is no great consecutive and consequent conception, becomes imbued with an unreasoning pessimism. No great national struggle was won by pessimism, yet pessimism must come when there is no great central driving idea in-existence. The people are ready to do their share; they are as ready to risk their all for their country as were the ragged legions under the revolutionary generals in France, or those who

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made weapons in all the open places of Paris. But they must be inspired with the consciousness that those who are dictating the steps towards victory or defeat are inspired by a true vision of national destiny. How true are the words of Lord Rosebery: "The possibility of a directing and vitalising Government that shall do and inspire great things we seem to exclude from possibility with a sort of despair. We know too well that our Ministers, however great the ardour and freshness with which they set to work, will soon be lost in the labyrinthine mazes of parliamentary discussion, and that whatever energy they can preserve must be devoted to struggling for existence on provincial platforms. And yet there is work to do—pressing, vital work, which does not admit of delay."

We have done negatively well in the West, but negative success will not win the war. In the Near East we have done positively badly. The French, the Russians, the Belgians, and the Serbians have all their power of clear vision hampered by obvious desire for freedom from invasion. We alone are not handicapped in this way: the freedom of the seas, which vision in the past has given us to-day, leaves us the possibility of thinking freely and acting freely. To us, then, the greater responsibility. It is true that we have incurred obligations towards Belgium and Serbia, but there is nothing said as to how these are to be carried out. We have no enemy encamped in our midst; our thinking has been uninterrupted by battle or massacre; we are as capable of concentrated thought as the Indian thinker on his Himalayan mountain-top. Satisfaction in negative successes, enthusiasm over brilliant retreats, explanations of German successes—these are all so many proofs that we have not yet seen visions. We are afraid to think; we are ready to adopt the Japanese theory of ju-jitsu, "that the enemy must attack," so that we can profit by his actions. But a moment will come is fast arriving, when the enemy will have small need to attack, having in their possession all the territory they consider essential to a future greater Germany. It will then be obviously impossible for us to avail ourselves of his movements. Let the people be thrilled by a knowledge that the country has clearly determined its course, that the way to possible success is decided on, and we shall witness a national uprising unprecedented in British history. Because we are a reasonable people, a brave people, and fundamentally a patriotic people. Nor do we visit the responsibility for mistakes upon those responsible. We are only glad to see signs of some evidence of imagination and vision in our governors: the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition was a proof of that. Here we had an example of vision, of breaking away from the ordinary, condemned in advance because of belated execution.

Retrospective thinking is of value, introspective deliberation is helpful, but perspective conception is indispensable. To have a clear conception of what is to be done, to crystallise this conception in a comprehensible form, to utilise the most efficient means of carrying out the necessary with the minimum of waste, even waste of time—that is what is needed. For eighteen months we have been fighting without inspiration, without conception of victory: we have neither the religion of Russia, the violated hearths of France, nor the slaughtered families of Belgium or Serbia to crystallise our action. Thus much of our power is lost, and must continue to be lost. In the Fleet there is a definite purpose; elsewhere not. But the Fleet can only act; it is not allowed to dream dreams, and thus it was found easier to decide to close museums than to close the seas to contraband. There was none of that clearness of vision which created a supreme British Navy, which has as foundation-stone the belief that "the frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy." That is a bold conception of a bold visionary. It has succeeded in the Navy; why should it not succeed in other departments? It may be said that the visionary is unsafe; but have we not had too much safety play? Safety play never won a great victory, and never will. It never made a great nation; it never made the British Empire. Those little bands of visionaries of the past, who dared see visions and conceive victories, what would they say of us to-day? We are proud of those who made the Empire; can we not also be worthy of them? To think boldly is to gain the power to act boldly—not to conceive clearly, not to see visions is gradually to atrophy the power of action. And we want to win this war—not to arrive at a successful stalemate, with the bulk of Europe in the hands of the enemy to be bargained for as at a huckster's barrow. The national mine is ready; it only needs the divine spark to fire it, and by the explosion find victory and find ourselves.

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CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us."—*Burns.*

OUR readers know something of the great Dutch cartoonist Raemaekers who, living almost on the scene of the German outrages in Belgium, has devoted his pencil to the task of convincing the world of the methods of German warfare. His cartoons are to be issued in twenty-six fortnightly parts, of which the first has just been published (*Land and Water*, 1s. each). As he said in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS the task he has set himself is not easy, and the path is beset with thorns, for the German Government has set a price upon his head, and has also dug not a few pitfalls.

This first part contains twelve cartoons in colour, and the portrait of the artist. Mr. Asquith has written an appreciation, and each cartoon is faced by a special article from such representative men as Phillpotts, Belloc, Dean Inge, Father Bernard Vaughan, Sir Herbert Warren, and so on.

A portrait of Mr. Louis Raemaekers will be found in our issue for September, 1915 (page 217), where we also give some biographical details. Specimens of his work are printed on other pages of this number.

Nebelspalter.] [Zurich.

The Proof.

"Japan's enemies wish to bring about discord between us and declare that we Japanese look down with contempt on you Chinese. Now tell me, how is that possible?"

Punch.] [Melbourne.

King George and the Dragon.

"Will you help George kill the Dragon? Now is the time."

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De Telegraaf.] [Amsterdam.

In Quest of Peace.

"When I've asked England, I shall have done the round of all the neutrals and allies."

La Campana de Gracia.] [Barcelona.

A Meagre Christmas.

"If I can't get a good Turkey I should be contented with this dove."

De Telegraaf.] [Amsterdam.

Peacemakers, Help!

(The words on the buoy are "Victory, Colossal Victory.")

FORD IS GONE.

[This last appears to be a play on words in German, as Ford would be pronounced "Fort." The last word (fort) is an abbreviation of "fortgegangen," and is commonly used.]

De Telegraaf.] [Amsterdam.

Then AND Now.

"When the Rooineks [British soldiers] surrounded us, you had a plan that upset us poor Boers. Now they are at you, you want us to take part on your side!"

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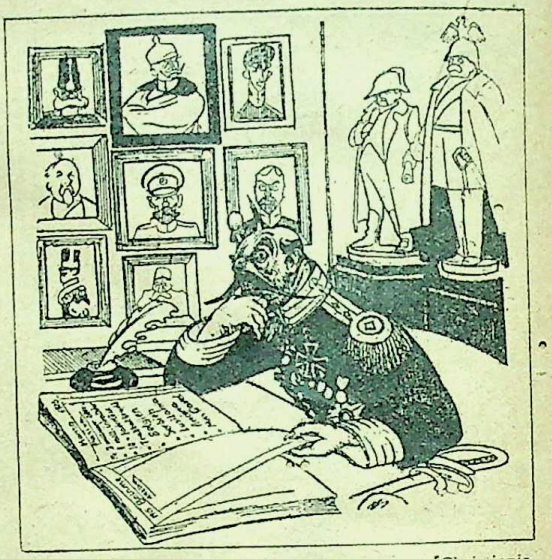
De Telegraaf.] [Amsterdam.

The Disappointed Host.

WILLIAM: "Why not Berlin? We should be so pleased to see you there!"

NICHOLAS: "Not yet! We shall all be there later!"



Hrepsen.] [Christiania.

The Statue of Militarism.

"This is remarkable! The bigger the balance I get the lower my credit and status sink."

Nebelspalter.] [Zurich.

The Hand of Fate.

Pasquino.] [Turin.

The Expiring Mark.

THE GERMAN MARK: "Help! Help! I am dying!"

WILLIAM: "If you die, my artillery won't do much for me."

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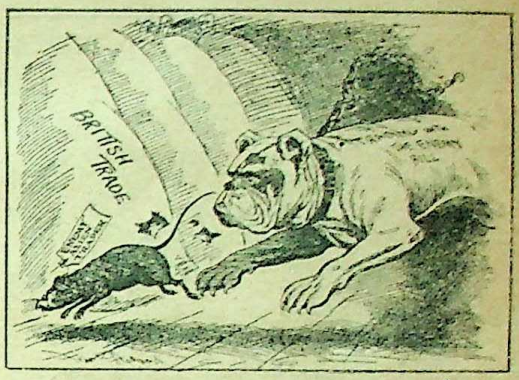
De Telegraaf. [Amsterdam.

Poor Fellow!

"You believed it, didn't you, and shouted 'Hurrah!' in your Reichstag?"



Reynolds's Newspaper. [London

Letting the Dog Loose—

—on the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built."

Careta. [Rio de Janeiro.

Francis Joseph's Resolve.

"Then I will order Venice to be burnt, and, together with William, Ferdinand and Mahomed, I will go and assist at the Venetian Feast."

De Amsterdammer.

In the Service of the Fatherland.

(On the Frontier and in the Council Chamber.)

FIRST SENTRY: "Ugh! I fancy that we here have a better idea of what it means to serve one's country than they do over there!"

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Life.] [New York.

How He Takes It.

"Help, Sam! Help!"

"Sorry, but it's none of my affair. 'Tisn't on my land."

The Family Herald & Weekly Star.] [Montreal.

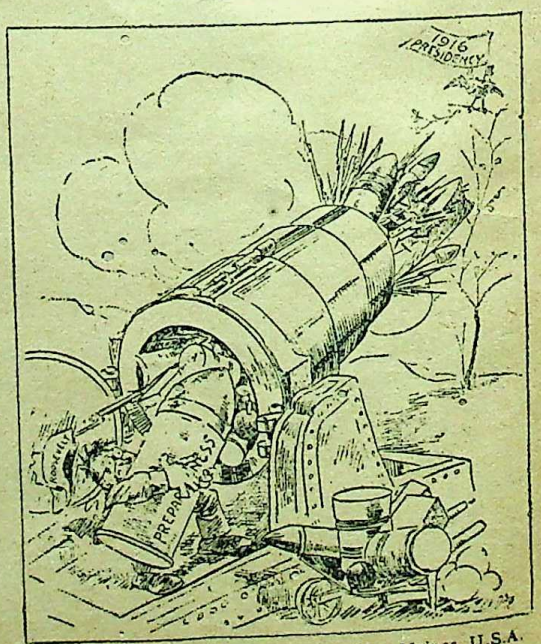
Quite So! In Close Bonds of Massacre.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY: "I shall maintain and foster with the greatest zeal German and Turkish relations. These relations are founded upon community of interests and feelings of intimate connections between both nations."

Careta.] [Rio de Janeiro.

The Valet Brushing his Master.

THE SULTAN: "All my hope lies in the generous tip."



Register and Leader.] [Des Moines, U.S.A.

THE LITTLE BROTHER: "Mercy! I wonder if he is aiming that at me!"

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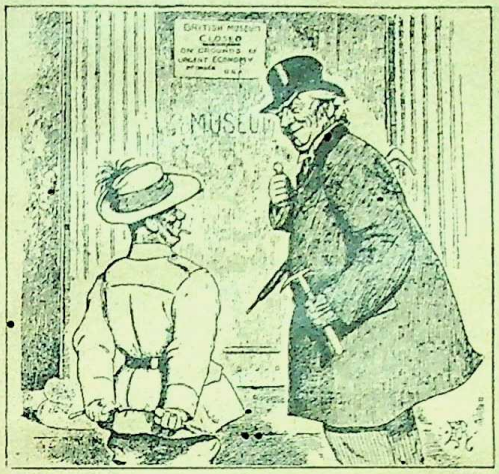

The Passing Show.] [London.

A Nasty One.

THE PRIME MINISTER: "M'yes, most interesting in peace time. Full of ancient survivals and funny old relics of bygone times, but a most expensive and extravagant luxury in time of war, you know!"

COLONIAL (*in London for the first time*): "I see, sir. Very much like the House of Commons, eh?"

L'Esquella.] [Barcelona

Uncle Sam and Aunt Fatty.

JOHN: "You notice that every day he sends her notes?"

JEAN: "Don't talk to me about it. That's why the paper has gone up."

John Bull.] [London.

Taking Cover.

[London

A Herod Window.

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Westminster Gazette.] [London.

Those "Scraps of Paper"!

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR: "I regret to inform your Imperial All-Highness that those treacherous English have got hold of some of Papen's papers which are somewhat compromising!"

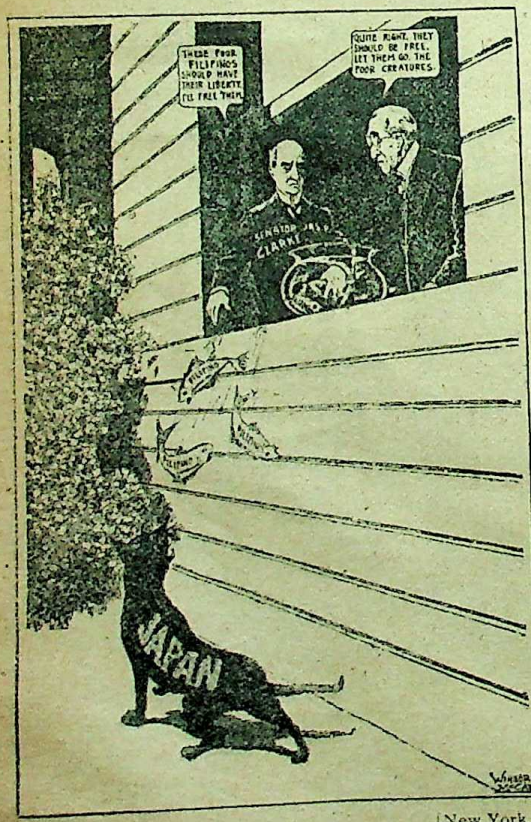
THE KAISER: "I don't want to hurt your feelings, Bethmann-Hollweg—but—strafe those scraps of paper!"

Westminster Gazette.] [London.

What's in a Word?

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG: "The question, your All-Highness, is whether we can admit the word 'illegal.'"

THE KAISER: "After all, what does a word matter? Even if we admit it was illegal it won't prevent our doing it again if we think it necessary."


THESE POOR FILIPINOS SHOULD HAVE THEIR LIBERTY 'TIS FREE THEM.
QUITE RIGHT. THEY SHOULD BE FREE. LET THEM GO. THE POOR CREATURES.
SENATOR CLARK
JAPAN

American.] [New York.

Still another instance of watchful waiting!

Telegraaf.] [Amsterdam.

The Fraudulent Doctor.

Under the guise of benevolence, the Pan-German poison is poured into the ear of our sleeping national spirit.

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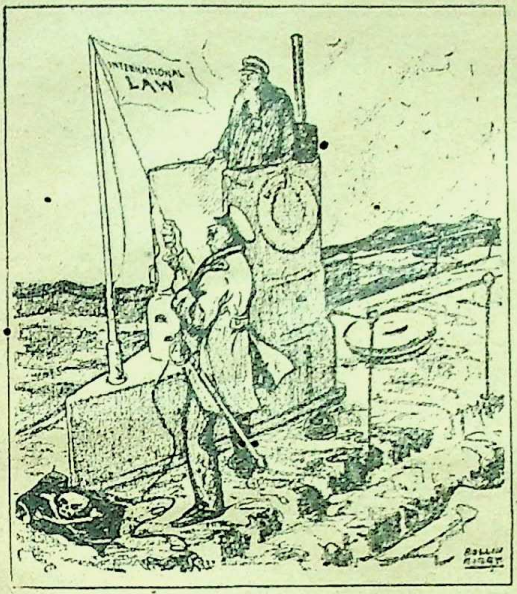
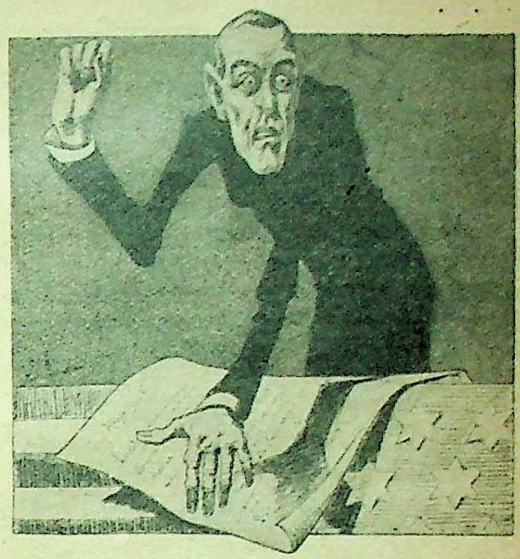


World.] [New York.

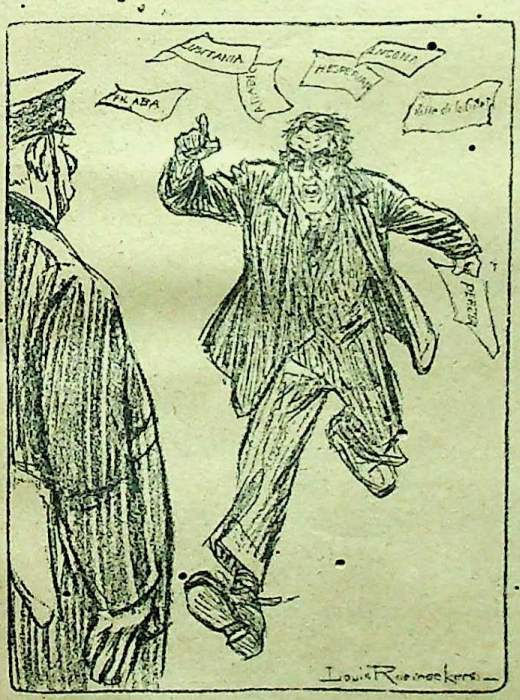
Running Up a New Flag.



Nebelspalter.] [Zurich.

The Torpedoing of the "Persia."

"Humanity comes first with us. So long as it is impossible to supply the Germans with torpedoes!"



De Telegraaf.] [Amsterdam.

The "Persia" Affair.

WILSON: "Run, run for it!"
CAPTAIN YANKEE: "What, your sword, sir?"
WILSON: "No, no! My typewriter!"

London Opinion.]

The "Lusitania" Indemnity.

"Thank you, kind gentleman!"

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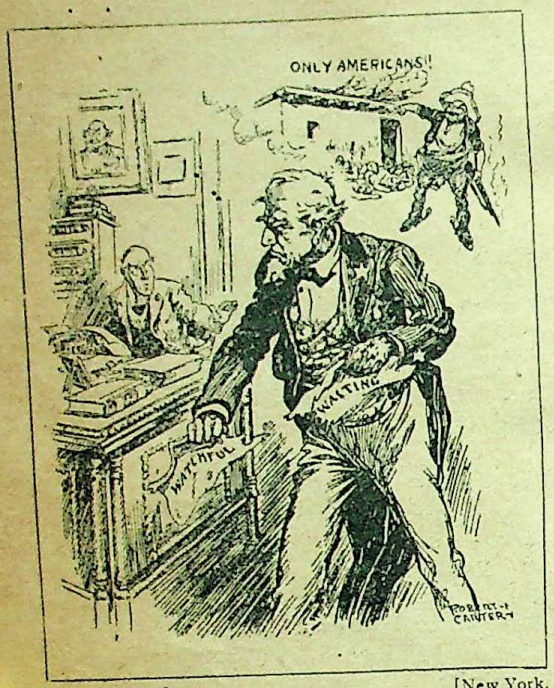

Evening Sun.] [New York.

Uncle Sam's Patience has a Limit.

"I've had enough of it!"

Family Herald & Weekly Star.] [Montreal.

The Blood Money.

Tracing it Higher and Higher.

Public Ledger.] [Philadelphia.

The Confession.

Plain Dealer.] [Cleveland, U.S.A.

It's Hard to Hoist the Flag!

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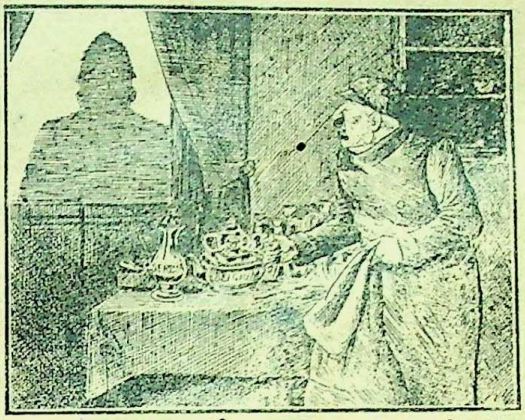


Westminster Gazette. [London

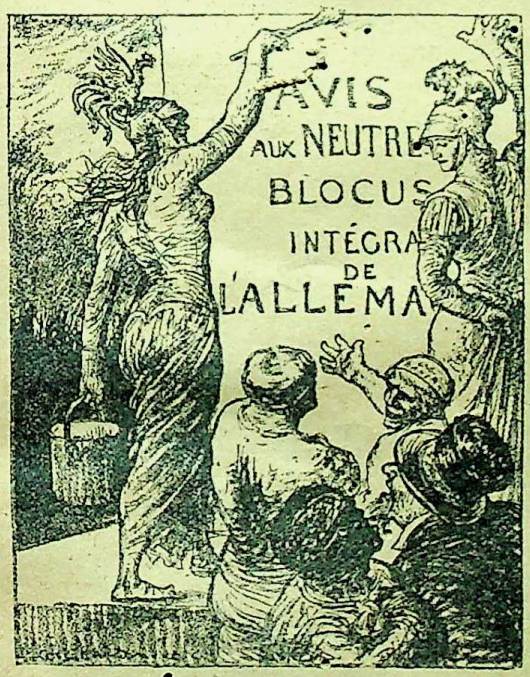
The Baffled Burglar.

THE BURGLAR: "I've got the swag, but strafe that copper! I can't get away with it, and there's no food in that beastly cupboard!"

NOTICE
IF YOU DO NOT ADMIT OUR RIGHT TO STOP TRADING WITH THE ENEMY THROUGH YOUR PORTS THEN YOU ARE DEPARTING FROM YOUR
NEUTRALITY
(Signed) THE QUADRUPLE ENTENTE
per John Bull

The Passing Show. [London.

Fair Warning.



Le Rire. [Paris.

The Patience of the Neutrals is at an End.

THE NEUTRALS: "We have stood the invasion of Belgium without saying anything—the massacre of civilians—the *Lusitania*—the destruction of the factories—the violation of the Conventions of the Hague which we had signed; but really our patience has limits, and we will not tolerate the prevention of our gaining money by sending supplies to your enemies!"

The Family Herald & Weekly Star. (Montreal.

Closing Tighter and Tighter.

"The British blockade is being slowly tightened."
—*Official News.*

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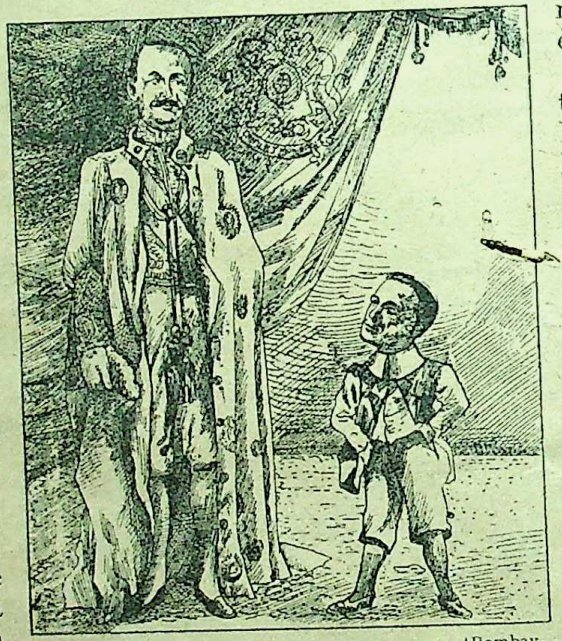
Lord Hardinge's Indian Viceroyalty.

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH.

No representative of the British Crown has had to govern India in such extraordinary times as has Baron Hardinge of Penshurst. The direct and indirect effects of the world-war upon India, the ever-growing demands of awakened Indians for self-government, and the continuance of the terrorist propaganda by a minute but baffling minority, have added to the already heavy burden of administering the affairs of that vast country and its varied population. The retiring Viceroy, by his far-sight, tact, and sympathy, has triumphed over all difficulties, and his governance of India is certain to go down in history as registering the high-water mark of British-Indian statesmanship.

When Lord Hardinge took over the Viceroyalty of India from Lord Minto in November, 1910, the political atmosphere was far from clear. His predecessor, in conjunction with Lord Morley, had given concessions to India. These reforms were open to objection, but most "educated Indians" gratefully accepted them as an earnest of something better. They were, however, greatly disappointed and chagrined by the narrow interpretation which Lord Minto's colleagues and subordinates put upon the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and the illiberal rules and regulations framed by them to give effect to the provisions. Lord Morley refused to alter Lord Curzon's great blunder—the partition of Bengal in 1905, from which dates the era of boycott and terrorism. They forged powerful weapons to deal with journalists and public speakers. Political unrest pervaded India, though not anywhere near to the extent that it did when Lord Curzon resigned the Viceroyalty towards the end of 1905.



Hindi Punch.) (Bombay.

Little Lord Chelmsford.

LITTLE LORD CHELMSFORD: "I say, Governor, I am asked to put on these robes. How do they feel?"

GREAT LORD HARDINGE: "Try them for yourself."

Lord Hardinge took the occasion of their Majesties' Coronation Durbar in India to rectify the Curzon blunder. The two Bengals were united. Assam was made into a Chief Commissionership. Bihar and Orissa were constituted a province. Delhi was made the Imperial capital.

These were bold measures. No one was wholly pleased by them. Persons who wished for a united Bengal were unhappy because rich Bihar had been cut away from Bengal, and because Calcutta had lost the prestige of being the Indian capital with all the material gain that connection had given it. The British merchant community of Calcutta was exasperated, for these men, in spite of their financial strength, could not expect to be able to exert the influence upon the Imperial Government at Delhi that they had brought to bear upon it when its seat was at Calcutta. The cry against extravagant expenditure on the new Delhi became the slogan of many persons,

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Time has largely justified Lord Hardinge's action, and will do so still further. The Government of such a large and diverse country as India is destined in time to be federal. It is best for the capital of the central Government in such a type of administration to be by itself, quite apart from a provincial capital, and away from the influence of powerful interests. Delhi is, therefore, admirably suited to be the capital of India, even if its historical and geographical importance are ignored.

Lord Hardinge has done much to readjust the relations existing between the Government of India and the Local Governments. The successors of the retiring Viceroy will have to follow the policy of decentralisation to its logical sequence, until the Presidencies and Provinces are given the fullest possible scope for initiative, only the truly national affairs of India being legislated for and administered by the Government of India.

It was unfortunate that the Lords should have thrown out the Bill giving the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh an Executive Council, which would have at least one Indian in it, and ending the present one-man autocracy. Lord Hardinge had pressed for this measure, and was not afraid to join his voice with that of "educated Indians" in protesting against the tyranny of the House of Lords. He also played the man when, in 1911, he prohibited indentured emigration to Natal after July 1st, 1912, and more recently when he stood up against the oppression of Indian emigrants.

Lord Hardinge had the courage to appoint an Indian (Sir Syed Ali Imam) to be the Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council and to preside over its deliberations in the absence of the Governor-General. He accepted the Indian demand to be allowed to fight for the Empire during this war, and for India's representation in the Imperial Conference. He strenuously strove to liberate Indian initiative in the Imperial Legislative Council and the Government departments from the fetters that the monopolist instinct in the Anglo-Indian community had imposed upon it. He has left it on record in no uncertain language that the only ideal compatible with British civilisation for the government of India to follow is to prepare Indians to govern themselves.

The retiring Viceroy has given Indians a chance to develop education such as they never had before. The head of the Education Department of the Government of India is now an Indian, Sir Sankaran Nair. A charter has been granted to the Hindu University, of which Lord Hardinge recently laid the foundation-stone, and which is being built with Indian money collected by Indians, and will be governed by them, Mrs. Besant excepted, though who is more Hindu than she? The amount spent upon education by the Government has been greatly increased, and the number of students in schools and colleges has grown considerably under the Governor-Generalship which is about to close.

Lord Hardinge has drawn from Indians a support which was given to no other Viceroy, with the possible exception of Lord Ripon. They have suspended all forms of political activity that might make his administration difficult. They have even let him pass and enforce repressive measures which would have been bitterly resented if they had been designed by another Governor-General and at another time. Nothing has stirred the Indian conscience against Indian terrorism so much as the outrage on Lord Hardinge, or led Indians to help the Government to exterminate this form of crime.

Lord Hardinge's return from India at the end of this month will not, it is to be hoped, abate his interest in the people of that country and their progress towards self-government within the Empire.

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MESOPOTAMIA.

By Colonel Sir T. H. HOLDICH.

THE first objective of the British expedition to Mesopotamia was to secure the Persian oil wells near Ahwaz, and the important port of Basra from being overwhelmed by Turks and Arabs, and to render ourselves masters of that part of Mesopotamia, south of Bagdad, in which we have always considered our interests to be paramount. By a series of brilliant victories over the Turks this objective has been partly accomplished, and so long as we hold a strong position at Kut-el-Amara it is practically assured. The reason why Kut is important strategically is that it commands the two great waterways southward—*i.e.*, that of the Tigris, which leads to Amara (a convenient base from which the Turks were able to strike at the oil fields), and that of the Shatt-al-Hai, which connects the Tigris with the Euphrates at Nasrie (or Nasireyeh), from which place the Turks were able to threaten Basra and the communications with the Persian Gulf. So far, then, the British expedition has been successful.

A secondary objective, which was probably no part of the original programme, is the occupation of Bagdad. Undoubtedly this would have been a most important achievement, not so much for its military value as for the political influence which such an occupation would have had on all the Muhammadan world as an offset (if no more) to the German occupation of Constantinople. The immediate difficulty in the way of advance has been the existence of widespread floods in the field of action. The river flood season is usually reckoned to be in March, April, and May, and the occurrence of sheets of water overspreading the land so early in the year was unexpected. However much the navigation of the Tigris between Basra and Kut may be improved by the rise in the river level, these vast swamps and lakelets suddenly extending on either side the river (almost touching it here and there), have been a most serious bar to military movement, whilst the resulting mud may take weeks to consolidate. Thus the Turks (now in considerable force) have been able to maintain themselves in improved lines of defence, to the east of the village of Kut, with Townshend's weak division at Kut behind them and Aylmer's force in front, about 14 miles away. The harassing movement by which they were cleverly driven out of this position by Townshend's force when advancing to Bagdad is no longer possible to Aylmer, who has already found his enemy prepared for such a manœuvre. The village, or town, of Kut itself is well above flood level, but stretching away northward from it, for at least 80 miles to Mandali on the Persian frontier, is a low-lying tract adjoining the upper course of the Khor Suweiki (which terminates in the swamp of that name which flanks the left of the Turkish position), which probably extends its flood water westward over the Nahrwan Canal to the neighbourhood of Ctesiphon and the Diala river.

But, whilst conditions favourable to further military action are gradually developing, it is as well to be reminded of the position occupied by Mesopotamia both before the war and since. We know that German influence has extended for years not only to Constantinople but beyond Cilicia to northern Mesopotamia and even to Bagdad. This is but the natural corollary to her financial interest in the Bagdad railway, which owes its existence to German enterprise. Whether or no all this part of the Near East has been officially recognised as within a "sphere of influence" distinctly belonging to Germany or not, before the war, matters little now. Had there been no war, and had the expansion of international interests proceeded on normal lines as recognised by our Government, it seems probable that the occupation of Bagdad by German engineers busy with railway expansion, and German speculators equally busy with the problems arising out of the scheme of reclamation by irrigation, which is already well advanced, would not have been long delayed. Its military occupation presents another aspect altogether, for it could hardly take place unless Turkey in Asia, as well as Constantinople, should advance from the sphere of financial and commercial interest into some form of protectorate such as has already been foreshadowed by German politicians. This would be a distinct blow to British

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prestige, and we may hope that it will never take place. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the existence of railway communication between Constantinople and Bagdad will bring the latter city within the military grasp of Germany whenever the line is complete. At present it is far from complete, and although Turkish divisions, now freed from the Dardanelles, may continue to cross the mountain passes into the plains of Mesopotamia, in spite of the position at Erzerum, the transport of heavy guns and material is almost impossible. About 400 miles of the line from Konia (where it breaks off from the Anatolian line from Constantinople) were declared to be open for traffic by the summer of 1913, the line then terminating at Jerablus, on the Euphrates; but there are two very important gaps in its continuity. They occur at the Taurus range and at the Amanus respectively. The former amounts to a break of 56 miles between Karapunar and Dorak. It is the most difficult and most costly section of the whole line, involving very heavy earthwork and a series of tunnels.

In May, 1914, work on this section was abandoned altogether for the time being, and it was then intended that it should remain so until the Amanus section was complete. The Amanus gap involves a tunnel said to be three miles long, and it is clear that several years must elapse before either section is really open for traffic. Beyond Jerablus, on the Euphrates, the line will be carried to Mosul, on the Tigris, and will then follow that river to Bagdad. There is no special difficulty in construction over this 550 to 600 miles of line, and it certainly could be made ready for military traffic within two years (from 1913) if the difficulty of transport of material has been overcome. From Samarra to Bagdad it is reported to be already complete. Previous to the war material for railway construction was transported by river steamers from Basra, a company having been formed for this special purpose supported conjointly by Messrs. Lynch and the Deutsche Bank. Now, however, material must be brought over the Taurus and Amanus ranges, which must be difficult in winter. The opening of navigation on the Euphrates from Jerablus has considerably shortened the journey of travellers from Beirut to Bagdad, but it will hardly be available for the transport of railway material or munitions.

There are many reasons why Germany should be anxious to convert a benevolent interest in Asiatic Turkey into a military protectorate without wasting time over those gradual phases of political development which take so long in peace time. Mesopotamia would be a rich prize, and a great set off (if necessary) to the loss of colonies elsewhere. Northern Mesopotamia would afford an excellent base for further aggression in the direction of Persia and the farther East. Here German interests would come into direct conflict with those of Russia. It is not so very long ago that by diplomatic agreement Persia was parcelled out into "spheres of interest" which should belong to Russia and Britain respectively, with a large neutral area between them. Russia is now acting with military forces strictly within her own sphere, Kermanshah being just within the border, and she is thus creating a position in Persia which is somewhat analogous to that of Germany in Asiatic Turkey.

The potential wealth of Mesopotamia is hardly to be exaggerated. Few people are aware of the immense extent of the oil-bearing strata on the Persian frontier. Commencing from near Mosul, on the Tigris, petroleum springs occur at intervals along the extreme western borderland of Persia, not only to Ahwaz (where are the oil fields of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company), but as far south as the neighbourhood of Bandar Abbas. When Mosul is brought into direct railway connection with Europe there can be little doubt that the oil developments of northern Mesopotamia can be made as productive as those of the south, and that with the gradual extension of agriculture business centres would also spring up, should it ever happen that German or Russian interests can be reconciled in these remote regions.

The great problem of agricultural development rests with the possible restoration of the country to its former condition of immense productiveness when Mesopotamia was the centre of the agricultural world of the Near East, before Tartars and Mongols destroyed the ancient irrigation works and devastated the country. The project of restoration has already been dealt with most efficiently by Sir William Willcocks, who has been working in the interests of the Turkish Government with a staff of Turkish engineers. The general scheme is now well advanced, and it is impossible to believe that it can be more than

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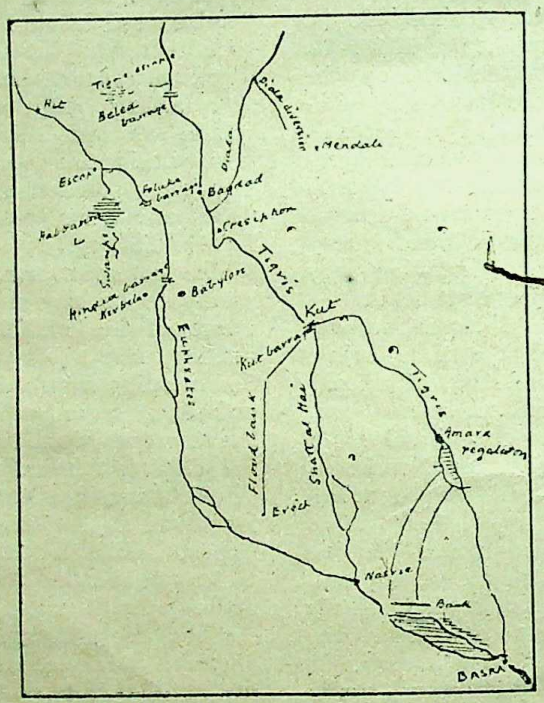
temporarily obstructed by the operations of war. When complete it is certain to effect in Mesopotamia an economic and industrial revolution equal to that which has resulted from our occupation of Egypt. It will open out a huge productive area in southern Mesopotamia, which may hereafter profoundly influence the problem of Indian emigration. The most important factors in the success of any scheme of development are the nature of the soil and the disposition of the present occupants of that soil. To this may be added the nature, not only of the water supply, but of the water itself, which may be useful for irrigation purposes, or very much the reverse.

The productive soil of Mesopotamia is contained in the deltas of three rivers—the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Karun. East of Basra is the delta of the Karun; northward, to Bagdad, lie the deltas of the Euphrates and Tigris. These deltas commence on the Tigris about 60 miles north of Bagdad; on the Euphrates about 100 miles a little north of westat Hit. The two rivers are not much more than 25 miles apart at Bagdad. Immediately west of the city, marking as it were the junction of the two narrow deltas of the Tigris and the Euphrates, is the remarkable depression of Akkar Kuf, which forms an important item in the scheme of irrigation planned by Sir William Willcocks.



Sir W. Willcocks's Reclamation Scheme.

From the southern rim of Akkar Kuf, stretching southward past Babylon, and south eastward to Nasrie, at the junction of the Shatt-al-Hai and the Euphrates, is the great expanse of irrigable delta land, the land of promise for Mesopotamia, containing many millions of acres of potential crop-bearing soil. The word "desert" is frequently used with reference to large unproductive areas south of Bagdad. There is practically no desert between Bagdad and Basra, in the sense in which that word is used in Egypt. There is a growth of scrub over the "jebel" (the word used by Arabs to denote the unproductive wastes, and has nothing to do with hills) which supports millions of sheep; there are extensive reed beds in the swamps and marshes, which normally cover about one-fourth of the total area of Mesopotamia south of Bagdad; and there are leguminous plants and a free growth of willows near the rivers, fringing both sides of the Euphrates. The Tigris, however, above Kurna (where the Euphrates and Tigris do *not* join as so often stated—the modern junction being a little north of Basra) has no vegetation outlining its course, and from the deck of a river steamer one looks out over a limitless expanse of flats and sky. Over these sun-scorched flats and under the brazen sky our troops have to march with no shade relief whatever along tracks which approximately run parallel with the tortuous course of the river.

But if these Mesopotamian flats are wanting in some of the main characteristics of the true desert, they suffer equally from the same violent alternatives of heat and cold that distinguish all deserts where accumulated heat is rapidly radiated. The summer heat of the Persian Gulf and of Lower Mesopotamia is proverbial, greater even than that of the Red Sea; it becomes the ruling factor in all movement. In summer time the whole expanse of scrub-dotted wilderness quivers under the sun, and the swamps become sickly with evil odours. The reed beds and jungle grass are withered and split and tangled; the expanse of flood water darkens and clears, but it is absolutely undrinkable and utterly devoid of those qualities which would make it useful for irrigation. The earth around the swamps hardens and cracks and gapes with wide

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fissures, whilst far and wide the eye meets nothing but a shifting quivering haze in which all distant objects dance with queer distorted antics. These are the attributes of summer. In the winter matters meteorological change greatly. There is for the most part a clear, bright, sunny sky, and all the sweetness of the fresh desert air, bracing and cheering, warm days and chilly nights; but even the winter has its climatic drawbacks. There is what is known as the "Shumal" in the Persian Gulf, or what would be called the "Shamshir" in High Asia. In this country it would be reckoned as a blinding, murderous, snow-driving blizzard. Then the icy cold north-west winds come roaming over the expanse of waste and wilderness, gathering together in furious blasts and driving men and cattle into such shelter as may be found. In short, Mesopotamia is subject to violent climatic extremes, and it will remain so until the beneficent results of irrigation bring grass and crops and trees where no such things exist at present. Then will the common laws of the universe doubtless decree a considerable modification in these unpleasant characteristics.

The general scheme of irrigation and drainage is already well in hand, and it can only be temporarily obstructed by the operations of war. It consists, broadly, of the utilisation of some of the great depressions in the general level of the country as outlets for flood water from the two great rivers, and as vast reservoirs for irrigation purposes in dry weather. Thus the Akkar Kuf depression will relieve overflow from either the Tigris or the Euphrates. The Habbania lake will receive Euphrates floods, and will furnish the means for irrigating a huge area west of the Euphrates. The construction of gigantic barrages or dams across the rivers is, of course, the primary means of acquiring the head of water available for distribution at different seasons of the year, and it is the position of these dams which renders Bagdad potentially of far more importance than it is at present: One great barrage was completed across the Hindie branch (the main branch) of the Euphrates in 1913. This will restore the old Babylonian area of cultivation. Another barrage is projected at Feluca, above the Hindie, and nearly due west of Bagdad. It is just opposite the Habbania lake escape. The Tigris overflow will be carried into a Salt Lake midway between Beled and Hit, 50 miles or so north-west of Bagdad, whilst the Tigris barrage will be almost, if not quite, on the site of the ancient dam said to have been constructed by Nimrod, near Beled. Irrigation works to deal with the Diala, a barrage at Kut, and another at Basra, with "regulators" and flood banks where necessary, ensure the reclamation of many millions of acres between the two rivers, as well as east of Ctesiphon and south of Basra, and promise to make of Mesopotamia once again a "garden of the East."

Dates and rice are all that Mesopotamia exports at present; wheat, barley, and beans as the winter crop, and cotton, maize, and rice as the products of the summer, will be exports under the new régime. Live stock will also form a large item in the exports. It seems probable that the market for all this produce will ultimately be found in the west, rather than the east, and that Bagdad will be linked up with Damascus and the Mediterranean, via Palmyra, by rail. There appear to be no engineering difficulties in the way of constructing the railway as far as Damascus. It would be a comparatively easy 500 miles of line making.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that a great future awaits Mesopotamia, and that the key to the realisation of this promise lies in the city of Bagdad.

Whilst the Russian occupation of Erzerum introduces a new and most important factor into schemes for military movement throughout the Near East, affecting Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Persia alike, it would be premature to reckon on its exercising any direct influence on the position of our forces at Kut for some time to come. It may be found necessary to withdraw Turkish troops from Bagdad eventually, and certainly it is unlikely that any large reinforcements will be added to the Turkish armies already in the Mesopotamian field: but more vigorous efforts than ever will be made to keep us from advancing further, and the distances between Bagdad and any Russian field force are far too great and too difficult to admit of any expectation of direct assistance from Russia. Besides, we should not require such assistance. It would be an admission of weakness that is not to be thought of. It is for us, and for us only, to see to Bagdad.

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THE DRAMA MONTH BY MONTH.

"CAROLINE" AT THE NEW THEATRE.

Bold lover, never, never canst thou kiss
Though winning near the goal—yet do not grieve:
She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss.
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!

SUPPOSE you have been wanting something very badly for a very long time, knowing that you are never likely to get it, and indeed taking a certain pride in your brave recognition of that fact; and suppose that by a sudden stroke of fortune all that you have been desiring so long and so ardently is yours for the asking: would your first thought be a sense of gratitude, or one of grievance that you have been deprived of a familiar emotion? That was the problem of Caroline Ashley and Robert Oldham, and they made a distinct grievance of it. Caroline had, somewhere conveniently out of sight in Africa, an unsatisfactory husband with adenoids and a passion for brandy; by way of compensation she had also ample means, a charming house overlooking Regent's Park, and the hopeless adoration of Robert Oldham—an adoration strictly proportioned to its hopelessness. No breath of scandal had ever touched this twentieth-century romance, and the faithful pair were the complacent objects of the tenderest sympathy of their numerous friends. It was vaguely understood that some day the encumbrance would die, and enable them to reap the reward of their ten years' patience; but in the meantime they were happy. Then, one fine day, news arrived of the husband's death, and the two were rudely startled out of their placid dream into the realisation that now they were expected to do something definite, namely, to marry each other, and, oddly enough, neither of them was enraptured. Left to themselves they would, no doubt, have brought themselves to it in time. But they required room to turn round in, and adjust themselves to the new conditions, and that was just what Caroline's two particular friends, Isabella Trench and Maude Fulton, were determined not to let them have. They could not conceive how two lovers who had waited so long could bear to wait a moment longer, and they bullied and badgered the unhappy couple into a state of nervous frenzy. And yet, when you consider it, the hesitation was so natural. Caroline and Robert had established a state of things which was eminently satisfactory to them both: was it not possible that a closer relationship might be a change for the worse? There is, after all, something, said Caroline, to be said for being adored at a distance; what if familiarity should rub the bloom off our pretty romance? True, thought Robert; as a hopeless lover I have a certain position, and at the same time complete command over my

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Leonard Boyne and Irene Vanbrugh.

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NOMENCLATURE.

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them so much that they broke into inextinguishable laughter, to the sound of which the curtain fell on a first act as fresh and witty as any I have seen for a long time.

g article in *The Canadian* written by Isabel "What's in a Name?" n is given regarding iety of names one's surname. says th , is a record less brief. The oth per- *status quo* tickled

Maude and Isabella are, of course, furious. Isabella, soft and appealing, with a husband in India, is comparatively innocuous; but Maude is a terror: she is a young woman of assurance, impervious to snubs, and a mistress of lies; altogether a fearsome person,

Partly to avoid Maude, partly because of the stress of the morning, Caroline develops a headache and sends for Dr. Cornish: that blandly cynical physician diagnoses the one complaint which he cannot cure—Middle Age. Nonsense, says Caroline, much annoyed; I am as young as I can persuade anyone to think me. So she sends for her youthful adorer, Rex Cunningham, and delicately intimates that, Roger being now disposed of, she is open to offers. But Rex's forte is also hopeless passion; he has a connoisseur's appreciation of the charm of the Unattainable. Caroline out of reach is the height of bliss; Caroline his own is another matter, and he begs to be excused. Whereupon Caroline, uneasily conscious of the implacable Maude, tells Robert that they must make the best of it and get married at once to escape further persecution. Modified rapture of Robert; but he agrees, and for ten minutes they are engaged and, on the whole, rather like it. But the new-born compact almost perishes untimely on the rocks of—bathrooms. They fall to discussing in whose house they shall live. Robert's or Caroline's? Caroline, it appears, has a Futurist bathroom, Robert favours the orthodox white-tiled affair, and neither of them will bathe in the other's. They look at each other unhappily, but, with the fear of Maude ever before them, they make it up, and decide to adventure on a neutral house.

Then Caroline has an inspiration. A successor must be found to the late lamented who

c. So will she again be- : Robert will resume his the keepers of thei- 's adorer, and all will be as rose in rank unri- somewhat difficult post as in his household fixes on Dr. Cornish, who professes himself charmed, and everyone is summoned by telephone to hear the dramatic turn of events. But the Machiavellian doctor turns traitor. He announces gravely that Caroline's husband is not dead; on the contrary, he has walked out of the room five minutes earlier very much alive indeed! Caroline, at first dumbfounded by the black treachery of her ally, sees in a flash of illumination that here is truly the way out; her husband must come to life, and live for ever. So she nobly plays up to the doctor, invents on the spur of the moment a circumstantial account of the mythical reappearance, and more or less satisfies them all. Rex and Robert in their different ways give themselves up with relief to their attitudes of romantic woe, and all ends happily.

Mr. Somerset Maugham is at his best in this sort of thing, in which he has few masters. Of all his light comedies it reminds me most of "Lady Frederick," but there is more sureness of touch, a keener sparkle of wit, a sharper sense of character, than in any other of his plays. He is for the most part content to tell a story wittily and well, without much regard to undercurrents; but here there is a subacid flavour of criticism of his puppets which is new to his work. "What are these people, after all," he seems to ask, "but bloodless shadows? They are afraid of life, they dare not put their fortunes to the touch; even the downright Maude is as fearful as the rest of them. At bottom they are, with all their airs and graces, sheer ineffectuals." Very few will go to see "Caroline" for its moral, but more than a few, I suspect, will come away a little disturbed, with an uneasy feeling that beneath the delicious sugar-coating lie concealed some shrewd home-truths.

Mr. Maugham has a knack of getting his plays almost perfectly interpreted. It is a commonplace to say of each of Miss Irene Vanbrugh's parts that it is the best thing she has ever done. Caroline shows off to perfection every facet of her many-sided art: she is in turns wilful, tearful, tender, melting, icily angry, always adorable. The mystery is how Robert could have had any doubts as to the desirability of marrying her.

A. CROOM-JOHNSON.

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Leading ...MA MONTH BY ...eviews

...E" AT THE NEW THEATR...
THE TURN

DR. E. J. DILLON returns to the charge in the current number of *The Fortnightly Review* with a renewed warning that if we are to win the war we must have less unthinking optimism, better organisation, and closer co-operation with our Allies than we have had in the past. In his article entitled "The Need for Closer Organisation," he again passes in review our military, diplomatic and political mistakes and failures, and says that the only course to which the facts seem to point is a complete change of system :—

> The Allied Powers still have the resources of the world at their back. Their destinies, and therefore the issue of the war, are still presumably in their own hands. The greatest danger that threatens them is not the onrush of German battalions, but their own overweening confidence, slipshod methods, and dread of innovation, which may continue to numb their energies in the future as in the past. And the first step towards waking up the nation is to impress it with a lively sense of the vital moment of the issues, the gravity of the situation, the failure of our present haphazard way of carrying on the war, and the pressing necessity of striking out a new course.

But while accentuating the necessity for this complete change of system as a preliminary condition of winning the war, Dr. Dillon recognises certain hopeful signs : the closer contact between France and Britain which was realised during M. Briand's recent visit to London, the drawing somewhat nearer of France and Italy, the broader view taken of the Salonica expedition, the friendship with Roumania cultivated by our Government and its Allies, and the proofs recently afforded of Russia's marvellous recuperative powers. These changes are to the good, and if they marked the starting-point of a break with the past might go far to repair some of our many blunders. He emphasises the importance of Salonica, approves the recent strengthening of the position of the Allies there, both for the negative advantages that our occupation prevents the Germans from capturing the town and turning it into a submarine base, and is a pledge that Greece will not be bullied into hostile action against the Allies nor

She came ... Bliss. ...d by them in her need, ... it thou its value as an offensive bas...

And ...ly as an offensive base that Salonica ...d's ... upon the Allies such advantages as will warrant the sacrifices which the holding of the city imposes upon them. That, in fine, is the one cogent argument put forward in favour of the operation, and so long as this object was not contemplated the opponents of the measure could make out a strong *prima facie* case against our remaining there. The second phase into which the Salonica problem is now entering would seem to differ from the former in this, that both Allies now regard the place as a starting-point for the offensive and seem resolved to use it for the purpose. For although the enemy, aiming at Constantinople on the one side and at the Ægean Sea on the other side, has possessed himself of Serbia and the important valley of the Vardar, he must see that neither Nish nor Uskub renders safe his hold of these conquests. It is Salonica which is the keystone of the edifice he is seeking to build. And this circumstance is as obvious to the Greeks as to the Austro-Germans. Salonica might have been occupied by the Bulgars during, or immediately after, the retreat of the Allied Powers had they been equal to their reputation as strategists. But they wavered, waited, and lost their opportunity. It is now for the Allies to secure all the advantages which the possession of this important place offers. For this reason, and without claiming any technical knowledge of the subject, I venture to think that another offensive base in the neighbourhood should be created without avoidable delay.

THE LESSER NEUTRALS.

THE far-reaching currents from the high tide of war are the subject of an article in *The World's Work* for February.

This writer says that Greece hoped to stand entirely aloof, not only from lending us aid, but from coming to the assistance of their hard-pressed Serbian Allies. But this attitude has been denied them.

With regard to the Danish agreement, either we must try to remain on friendly terms with neutral states, and allow them to keep up their commerce with Germany—even permitting them to re-export certain

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g article in *The Canadian* ruary, written by Isabel

Even in regard to "What's in a Name?" as much right to sell to whom is given regarding States have to supply mu iety of names one's straining friendly relation surname. says the announce to a neutral Sta l, is a record ow her to import from anothe less brief. n of certain materials and no going further when we seek to upervision over her internal commerce.

The nobles and *bourgeoisie* of Spain—all those subject to clerical influence—are heartily on the side of Germany. The voice of the Church is exerted against us, and the priests actually take up collections to assist the German cause. The King has associated himself with the Republican sentiments of his people, and is reported to have lately said in joke, "Only I and the rabble are Francophile":—

While a great deal of this inclination towards the Central Powers is inherent and easily understood, there have not been lacking the usual intrigues for influencing Spanish opinion, both through the Cortes and the Press. The distribution of German money to Spanish newspapers is said to be open and notorious. The secret offers made by Austro-German agents to the Spanish Government in return for concessions, such as turning a blind eye to the supply of submarines from Spanish bases, are said to go so far as to include not only Gibraltar, but Spanish dominion over the whole of Morocco. When one realises what tender points these are in the honour and ambitions of Spain, it is easy to understand the powerful influence they have exerted.

Portugal, Persia, and even Mexico, feel the effects of German plotting. Go where you will, the mark of the beast is everywhere.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND CONGRESS.

In *The Fortnightly Review* for March, Mr. J. D. Whelpley discusses the probable policy of the United States in regard to the latest German threat to sink all "armed merchantmen" without warning and without regard to neutral lives or property which may be involved in the disaster. Unfortunately the article was written before Washington's recent decision that the United States will, in spite of premature reports to the contrary, adhere to the long-recognised principle of international law that the arming of mer- defence is permissible, writer's argument must be the keepers of their ght of that decision. He rose in rank until s Mr. Wilson's policy, which in his household turned American footsteps aside from the path of justice and right which they would naturally follow if left to themselves, but doubts whether Congress, which has been in session since December, will depart from the President's uneasy neutrality in view of the approaching elections; the feeling of political insecurity intensifies what many members of Congress are pleased to call their sense of neutrality, and with Congress responsible for American foreign policy, a certain haziness of purpose and a marked desire to compromise with realities is a noticeable feature of the present situation. Mr. Whelpley summarises the Congressional attitude towards the war as follows:—

> A continued neutrality; indiscriminate advocacy of the "rights of neutrals"; an impartial criticism of all parties to the war; expansive oratory on non-controversial features of the conflict; bluff where it is thought it will prevail; and, failing that, compromise in all situations which threaten to pass from the "acute" diplomatic stage to a point where something must actually be done. This does not mean that there are no men in Congress who will hew to the line of intelligent conviction, for there are, and in their utterances may be found the real spirit of the unhyphenated American people, that sheet-anchor which holds the nation to its moorings in spite of all.

Dispatch.] [Columbus, U.S.A.

United but yet Divided.

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ENGLAND AND ... MA MONTH BY M... blockade by Great

Mr. C. Hobhouse in *The* ... *lish Review* article Mr. Austin Harrison in *The* ... ore strongly put. both urge that in the present c... the misunderstanding affairs between America and Germany w... omission or refusal to should refrain as far as possible from comment, advice, or criticism. Mr. Hobhouse, in a sane, well-balanced article, says that it is essential to grasp the fact that in the policy of neutrality which he has pursued the President has had not only the support but the gratitude of the large majority of United States citizens :—

Fully to comprehend the situation, we must realise how at the commencement of the war it was quite a chance with which set of belligerents American sympathy would ultimately rest. We are so much in the habit of speaking and thinking of our kinship with America that it comes to us as a shock when we are forced to realise, as we have been more than once in the history of the two countries, how diluted is the strain of Anglo-Saxon blood in the veins of the average American, and how slight is the temperamental affinity of the two peoples. We are fortunately on terms of intimate and friendly intercourse with great numbers of influential and cultivated Americans to whom the literature and the land of Britain come second only to that of their own country in affection and value. But to an even greater number in the United States England is the hereditary—perhaps the only serious—bugbear, to whom nothing is due beyond the most even-handed justice. We are so familiar with the good will of this first class that we are apt to overlook the doubt and mistrust of the second.

What also strongly militated against friendship for England was the suspicion and dislike which is, or was, entertained in America for Russia, whereas Germany has strong claims on the affections and interest of the United States, against which, however, had to be set the love for France, which has proved of inestimable benefit to the Entente. At the beginning of the war, therefore, sympathy was not unevenly distributed among the belligerent alliances, and although subsequent events, culminating in the wanton destruction of the *Lusitania*, have enormously increased the pro-Ally feeling, the loss of American life has not converted the country to the necessity, nor reconciled it to the prospect, of war with Germany ; nor has it diverted attention from the inconvenience

... AT THE NEW THEATR...

She ... omission or refusal to ... kade or otherwise define ... ose to use our sea-power. He ...

We s... to preserve a little more dignity in our a... de towards America. If we cannot make up our minds to use our own sea-power, it is not for us to whine because America does not use hers. She is probably helping us more as an exporting neutral than she would as belligerent.

THE OFFICERS OF THE NEW ARMIES.

In an article entitled "One Condition of Victory" in the March *Nineteenth Century*, Captain Cecil Battine draws attention to the creation of the Officer Corps of our New Armies, which he stigmatises as perhaps the most striking instance of the failure of the War Office to understand the vast magnitude of the struggle on which we are engaged. He says :—

As might have been expected, the crowd of young men of unknown antecedents who were suddenly given the authority of officers over their companions by hazard, or because they asked for it, or because they had not enlisted, or because they knew some commanding officer, have not proved an unqualified success. Although the majority have zealously tried to learn their duties, a dangerously large proportion have been found wanting, and the criminal courts continue to show up cases where commissions were given without the slightest inquiry as to the fitness of the recipient. On the other hand, the device of denominating this corps of officers as "temporary" is neither logical nor honourable. If an officer does not become an officer with all the privileges of the rank by serving in such a war as this, it is hard to say what services to the State would entitle him to consider himself a real soldier. The very fact of the rank being denominated "temporary" has belittled its importance and weakened its authority. The officers of the New Army are widely known among the soldiers as "temporary gents."

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BRIT[illegible] NOMENCLATURE. [illegible]MERICA.

In an article in [illegible]g article in *The Canadian and Peace*, Norm[illegible]ruary, written by Isabel decided, though [illegible]"What's in a Name?" ment of American opi[illegible]n is given regarding sion that she must be[illegible]iety of names one's responsibilities and oblig[illegible] surname. says the of the Society of Natio[illegible], is a record to emerge from the politica[illegible] less brief past —this will mean closer [illegible]th the other American republics [illegible]the develop-ment of Pan-Americanism, which will have to be accepted as a new factor in world politics. How will this affect English policy? Britain's undoubted victory so far is on the sea. There is a very general feeling in America that Germany cannot shake this power, and, that being the case, German world-domination is impossible :—

There is one factor, however, which may limit or embarrass the use of British sea power, and that is the insistence by the United States upon neutral right as heretofore understood. If America and other neutrals insist upon all that they are now claiming with reference to neutral trade, and back that insistence to the extent, it the keepers of their [illegible]n embargo upon exports to rose in rank until [illegible]apon which might be most in his household[illegible]ercing Germany may be very were the her[illegible] seriously hunted.

The conclusion Norman Angell suggests from these facts is that the British should take the precaution of saying to America :—

"The strongest instrument that we possess so far against Germany is sea power. Come and help us exercise it for objects that we both have in common. All these regulations about trade will be taken with your consent, and you will have your share in framing them. We don't ask your military alliance, but your help in making the regulations that isolate Germany effective by seeing that your own people carry them out. Those regulations may have to be prolonged even when military operations have ceased. Assume a 'limited liability' in this war by helping us to make them effective. By having a recognised place in the control of these regulations you will be able to co-operate in determining the future of sea law."

THE U.S.A. ADMINISTRATION'S MILITARY POLICY.

The proposed military policy of the Administration is likely to lead to a stern fight. In discussing the conflicting opinions Richard Stockton, Jnr., in *The North American Review*, says this will be due to the fact that the Administration is attempting to meet political conditions and at the same time to conciliate several opposing parties of military men.

The majority of Regular Army Officers think that a Regular Army of about 250,000 at peace strength, with a reserve which would give a trained war strength of over 500,000 men, is desirable. Compulsory service to maintain such a force, to back it with a million or more trained citizens, is felt to be the true solution, and would only be fair and advantageous.

But when the plans of the Administration are carefully analysed three things become evident :—

First.—That the War Department is not recommending what our military experts think we should have (a large Regular Force), but rather what the Secretary of War hopes Congress may grant

Second.—That in attempting to meet political conditions the War Department is proposing a new citizen soldiery (The Continental Army) which is impracticable; and that we continue to spend money on an old citizen soldier organisation (The Militia) which can never be efficient.

Third.—That, although separately both these forces must be failures, a combination of the good points of the existing and proposed citizen soldieries will probably result in a fairly dependable force, second in efficiency to a Regular Army only.

Mr. Stockton begs American citizens to recognise that a large regular force with compulsory service is needed according to the almost unanimous opinion of military experts. The Federal Government, which must declare and conduct war, should also have absolute control of the preparations of all fighting units which it will be compelled to use. Every cent which the United States spends on a military force of which the control is vested in 48 practically independent States is an almost total military waste.

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THE [illegible]AMA MONTH BY M[illegible]P.

THIS article, published [illegible] number of *The North A[illegible]* serves as an admirable object-[illegible] ignorant optimism, the complete and boa[illegible]ful unpreparedness, with which all Europe confronted the outpouring of the German avalanche.

The author, Demetrius C. Boulger, states that Mr. Churchill's so-called blunder was only the last of many sins of omission and commission with which the Foreign Office must be charged. The fall of Antwerp was the direct and inevitable result of our refusal to uphold and make good the Belgian co-sovereignty of the Scheldt in 1911. No one in official circles at The Hague thought it possible to close the Scheldt route until the matter was brought up indirectly at the close of 1910 :—

> The pro-German party in Holland, led by General den Beer Poortugael, then put forward a demand for the fortification of Flushing, and after many debates this proposal was carried in the Dutch Chambers and eventually several cupola forts, armed with 28 cm. guns, purchased at Krupps, were established in the sand dunes west and north of Flushing. These guns completely command the mouth of the Scheldt, which is about four and a half miles wide. A new factor thus came into force. Whatever paper rights Holland might or might not have to revive her old usurpation to monopolise the navigation of the Scheldt, she had forged for herself a fresh weapon giving her the control of the river whenever force superseded law. How this complete change in the established order of things was tolerated by either Great Britain or Belgium remains one of the most convincing proofs of the small part that real statecraft plays in the work of Foreign Departments.

The Dutch Government expected a protest, and a year was wasted before work was begun, but the Foreign Office excused itself from complaining on the ground that intervention would throw the Dutch people into the arms of Germany. The consequences were momentous. When the German Armies broke into Belgium the Antwerp door was closed to us. And Ostend was useless :—

> Not merely is the entrance of such an intricate and restricted character that the necessary rapidity could not be attained, but the port could not be used by the large liners in which the bulk of the British forces and their supplies were sent across the Channel. The Belgian Government was informed, on or about August 9th, that the British expedition could not be [illegible] Belgian coast at [illegible] through France. [illegible]ter Belgium only [illegible] Mons on August 21st! [illegible] its landing place, as con[illegible]er plans, the British army [illegible]l by that date a com[illegible]osition on the flank and rear o[illegible]rmies advancing to attack the nor[illegible]r of France, and many favourable opp[illegible]nities must have presented themselves for attacking their narrow and exposed line of communications.

Subservience to Holland lost Antwerp. And not only that: our troops had to go elsewhere to land, with the result that two of the most valuable months of the war were wasted before the junction of the British and Belgian Armies took place. Thus the tacit concession of Dutch claims to the closing of the Scheldt altered the whole character of the war.

GUNS, NOT TARIFFS.

MR. R. RADCLIFFE has some pungent things to say in the February *English Review* on the Government's huge expenditure on the war with its result of seeming prosperity everywhere. In an article entitled "Corrupting an Empire," he reminds us that when war broke out the whole nation was at a white heat of enthusiasm, prepared to make any sort of sacrifice, submit to any kind of compulsion; whereas now, he says, all idea of suffering and self-sacrifice has gone and left in its place a selfish desire to make the most out of the conflict. The talk is not now of battles, victories, or repulses, but of exports and imports, rates of exchange, prices of commodities, tariffs, and taxes :—

> Everybody, when the war began, was all for kicking the German out of Belgium. That was not found very easy, as someone had forgotten to supply the necessary shells. So the Turk was to be kicked out of Constantinople, which looked a simpler job. But it wasn't, thanks to the fact that the Army and the Navy didn't begin kicking at the same time. To-day the public doesn't want to hear of the war on land and sea. It wants to hear of the awful ruin that will come to our enemies, thanks to an elaborate system of tariffs. . . . We must beat Germany in the field. We must destroy her armies before we can tackle any trade she may still have when the war is ended. For until her armies are defeated there is always the chance that they may defeat us, and then where will our wonderful tariffs be?

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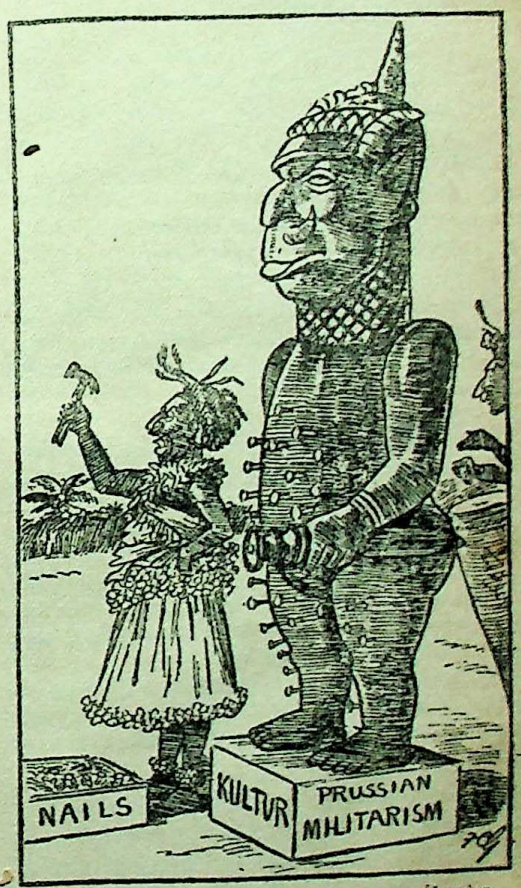
NOMENCLATURE. ...ES.

THE latest g...g article in *The Canadian* peculiar interest ...bruary, written by Isabel Dillon, entitled "Pe... What's in a Name?" the current *Contempo...* n is given regarding turn for the benefits co...ety of names one's by Great Britain and Ru... surname. says the ment of 1907, after the ..., is a record ...war Persia proclaimed her ... less brief. ...words, but displayed decided le... ...ards the Central Powers in unmista...ible acts. Little by little Teutonic influence gained in extent and intensity until at last it became paramount, and we have the Shah saying in reply to the representations of the Entente Powers that all agitators should be deported from Kermanshah: "You seem to forget that Kermanshah is included in Germany's sphere of influence" (!) The condition of things became, and, according to Dr. Dillon, still is, indescribably anarchic. The main object of Turks and Germans was, if possible, to organize a march on India, by way of Baghdad and Persia:—

In order to ensure success, the person of the young Shah was to be captured and the realm governed by orders from Berlin. The preparations for this master-stroke had been made with German thoroughness. During the Moharrum festival, when all Moslems are highly strung, drums are continuously beating, and, to use a Russian phrase, "the ocean is only up to the knees" of the fanatic Moslem, the Germans withdrew to a camp some 20 miles from the capital city and made arrangements to inveigle the young Shah and transfer the seat of his Government to Ispahan. Had this plan succeeded, Persia would have become a second Bulgaria. There would appear to be no doubt that the young monarch gave his favourable consideration to the proposals coming from the German General Staff. And for a time his decision was awaited with trepidation by both candidates for his support. Telegrams were despatched that he had made up his mind, and was resolved to throw in his lot with the Central Empires. A few hours later it was announced that he was heart and soul with the Allies. No one knew what to believe. The British and Russian Ministers had an interview with him at the eleventh hour, and their warning words may have made an impression on his untutored mind.

At any rate, as all the world knows, he ... the keepers of their ... moment to stay where he rose in rank until ... to the vast discomfiture of in his household, ... were the her... diplomatists, and this fateful ... cision saved Persia.

What Persia needs most of all, says Dr. Dillon in conclusion, if she is to be rendered independent and self-sufficing, is, in the first place, freedom from Turkish and German agitators, and in the next place adequate ways of communication, and, in especial, railway lines. It rests with the Allies to see that both these desirable consummations shall be brought about.



Westminster Gazette.] [London.

Congo Kultur.

The German practice of erecting wooden statues of their military and naval gods and hammering nails into them appears to have been inspired by the natives of the Congo. Those natives who seek the aid of the idols are allowed to knock nails in on payment of fees to the fetish-man.

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FROM [R]AMA MONTH BY M[E]GRIS.

ATTENTION is once ag[ain] Miller Maguire, LL.D., in t[he] *Magazine* for February, to the [im]mense advantage which command of [the] sea has secured for our Empire during the present war in concentrating troops from all parts of the world within a few months in the various theatres of conflict.

But, as he demonstrates, it is a mistake to assume that the marvellous military records of our race in any wars of races can be consummated in Europe; our possession of Egypt, and still more of the vast Indian Peninsula, has put us on the flank of many other Imperial inheritances :—

> Where are our British soldiers now? We search Gibbon's marvellous pages for anything like a similar story. They are fighting, as I write, within fifty miles of the indestructible ruins of the Empires of Nineveh and Babylon. They are rivalling Alexander the Great and Chosroes, and less than six hundred miles from the Levant at Acre and of the mouths of the Euphrates at Mohammerah, and a thousand miles from Constantinople, they are struggling for command of the Tigris itself against the Turks, and they are thousands of miles from their homes.

Ages hence, records Mr. Maguire, the fact that our Army more than defeated the forces of the Sultan at Sheik i Saad will be regarded with greater amazement than any of the recent operations in the Balkans. For Asia, in space and population and inexhaustible wealth, is the pivot of humanity, and in the Turk our soldiers are fighting no common and no upstart or ephemeral race.

He protests vigorously against the possibility of our forces having to retire from their hard-won battlefield almost within reach of Bagdad :—

> The shiftings and shufflings of command of which we hear are ill omened, and General Aylmer's relieving column has only just arrived in time. We have again underestimated our enemy's strength and forgotten the lessons of history. Turks are not Parthians, and are not accustomed to run away from any Cæsar. The great Roman's toast of *Veni, Vidi, Vici* was uttered in these realms about the rout of luxurious and old-fashioned Sybarites, whose descendants

AT THE NEW THEATRE.

[She] came [to] die, [a] bliss.

[...]914, from the mouth of [...]e, and all over the Mediter[ra]n[e]an Peninsula and Egypt and [...]r as Assyria and Persia. . . . Our hard's and brigades are conveyed by the Navy hither and thither without any definite scheme or clear objective.

[...]med by Ottoman [...]licy of diversion [...]ither and thither [...]r costly and unprofitable [...]r armies have been scat-

This kind of warfare is unworthy of our Empire: the fruits of it are already serious; the new command of the Adriatic may give the Central European Powers and their Balkan allies the strongest status by sea that they have held since the time of Charles V. and the Holy Roman Empire.

RUSSIA'S FAITH IN VICTORY.

THE Russian people look forward without fear; they stand united; Russia as a whole has unbounded faith in victory. Olga Novikoff in *The Asiatic Review* explains and gives good grounds for this faith when she states that until recently German strategy had not taken casualty lists into consideration. The moment, however, has now come when the Kaiser himself suggests that it may be preferable to dig deeper trenches for living soldiers than graves for fallen ones, while Hindenburg makes obvious efforts to temper the exuberance of his generals :—

> What does this mean? Only that Germany has counted her losses, and, having done so, has grown pensive. To lose four million men in sixteen months is undoubtedly depressing, for even if one is to assume that our enemy still has four and a-half million men in the field, there remains the fact that even by broadening the age limit to between seventeen and fifty-five, he cannot mobilise a reserve force of more than one and a-half millions. It is therefore clear that if only for lack of men, a third year of war is, at least for Germany, an impossibility.

The Russian people will not hesitate before the immense sacrifices yet necessary; they will fight on nobly until the moment when God's blessing will bring to the glorious warriors who are shedding their blood for their fatherland and their Emperor the peace that shall be bought by complete victory over their foes.

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THE F[illegible] NOMENCLATURE. [illegible]RANCE.

We in this co[illegible]g article in *The Canadian* preoccupied wit[illegible]orua[illegible], written by Isabel worries that we [illegible]led "What's in a Name?" fact that both in Fran[illegible]n is given regarding opinion has been equall[illegible]ety of names one's political conduct of [illegible] surname. says the Dimnet's article on "Th[illegible], is a record [illegible]y in France" in the March[illegible] less brief. [illegible]ury comes as a timely remind[illegible]re not alone in our troubles. [illegible]n passages read curiously like the criticisms of our own Government which have appeared so frequently of late. For example, M. Dimnet says :—

During the past months but more particularly during the past five or six weeks, the French Press and the French Chamber (not the Senate) have been full of irritation, frequently of violence. We have heard it repeated that there is no authority, no government in France; that people who ought to take their responsibilities shirk them from lack of clear vision or decision; Ministers are said to be the dupes of a bureaucracy which they ought to treat as their servant, not their master; the presence of the enemy at Noyon, fifty short miles from Paris, the failures of our attempts at breaking his lines, the apparent loss of time during almost a year and a half have been charged not to bad luck, or to the superior preparation of Germany, but to hesitancy on our side; finally, after a few months' wavering, during which he seemed to be making up his mind, one man at least, M. Clemenceau, traced the responsibility of this stagnation to the supreme authority, both civil and military. Meanwhile another section of the Press and another section of the Chamber—the majority in truth—would reply that there would be less complaint of the weakness of the Government if the Government were not weakened by the harassing attacks of its enemies; that division in the presence of the Germans is a poor method for beating them; that it is shameful to exaggerate inferiorities when so much has already been mended which it might have taken years to reform

And, again, the writer says that the weak point of the Briand Cabinet being, like ours, a Coalition Cabinet—is its numbers: no effort has been made in Paris, as in London, to remedy the danger of twenty-odd people taking part in the administration.

The backbone of the opposition to the Government, says the writer, is M. Clemenceau, the keepers of their pl[illegible] situation is summed rose in rank until Asm between him and his in his household office. M. Clemenceau is a were the herotist with the magnetism of [illegible]lent and the prestige of a remarkable career behind him, and he is as influential to-day as he ever was :—

At the present moment he has a tremendous asset in the presidency of the two most important commissions in the Senate: the War Commission and the Commission for Foreign Affairs. This enemy of the Government, this editor of a "daily" every line of which is impassioned, holds a sort of magistracy with which no other at the present moment can be compared. He sends missions to the Front, or goes there in person and sees all that he wishes to see; reports of the most secret character come to his knowledge; he has no power over the Generalissimo, but till the end of the war he will have a full right to send for the Minister of War or the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to ask explanations of them, and to make representations to them Yet all the time he is a journalist, and the bitterest of journalists, a partisan, and a partisan of the most uncompromising type. Who does not see the power that must accrue to his private judgments from his official situation?

Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose. England, Russia, France, we are all alike, and each has our M. Clemenceau.

The Badminton Magazine, edited by Alfred E. T. Watson, is a periodical that blends fiction with practical papers on sport. Arthur W. Coaten supplies a well-written story of "Sport in the Counties," and a number of excellent photographs embellish the article. "Constantinople: Its Story and Romance," by Clive Holland, is a timely account of "the most romantic and beautifully situated capital in Europe, and the cockpit of diplomacy."

The Railway Magazine for March is a capital number, full of photographs and articles of great interest to all who are concerned with railway work. J. F. Gavins has an informative paper on the Stores Department of the Great Central Railway. In the course of a paper on "A 'Mathematical' Time-table," illustrated with diagrams, the writer explains how the new electric suburban train services of the London and South-Western Railway are worked

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ANCIENT DRAMA MONTH BY MONTH BY MICROGRAPHY?

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

WHERE we have failed, says Sir Harry Johnston in "Education and the Public Services," the February *Nineteenth Century*, is in the direction of our armies on land; and we have failed because the senior officers for the most part were not as highly or as practically educated as the German contemporaries; while as to the younger officers many of them rushed into the Army at the first call of their country, and were not equipped by the right kind of previous study for all the technical work they had to undertake. On this text the writer bases a strong plea for a radical alteration in our methods of educating men for the Army and the Home and Indian Civil Services. He strongly advocates the throwing overboard of Latin, Greek, "the perfectly rotten and time-wasting logic and psychology," and ancient Roman and Greek history, and the substitution therefor of compulsory French, specialised geography, on which he rightly lays the greatest stress, shorthand, typewriting, and such subjects as chemistry, electricity, zoology, ethnology, etc. As to French, Sir Harry Johnston has some scathing words to say:—

> The schools of the middle-class and most of all of the County and the Churches fail miserably in their teaching of French. Yet it is a real libel to say that the English as a race are stupid about picking up foreign languages. They have not, it is true, that marvellous facility of the Greek, and on the other hand, they have a sympathetic grasp of French as an Englishman or an Englishwoman or an Englishman or Frenchman or an English groom, gardener, [illegible] assistant, mechanic, bluejacket, merchant marine—anyone of the artisan class or that which furnishes our clerks and mechanicians—[illegible] out to Egypt, Persia, India, Turkey, North Africa, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia. In next to no time he will learn to speak the local language with facility and even with some correctness of accent. Yet what a very small proportion of our officers and men when they were landed in France to embark on this mightiest of wars could either understand or make themselves understood in French. It was a sorrier spectacle still (I was told) when great statesmen crossed the Channel and had to rely on interpreters in all their interviews.

The writer's unconcealed scorn for the so-called classical education may be gauged from his reference to "the vaticinations, guesses, and maunderings of Plato. . . . The writings of Plato are a mixture of childish speculations and indescribable nastiness"; but, without accepting his indictment of the Old, one may fairly say that he has made out a case for the New, and that after the war the educational curriculum for the public services must be drastically overhauled and brought up to date if we are to keep pace with the times.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES AND SEA COMMERCE.

OUR sea pressure and its application forms the subject of an essay by Alfred Hopkins in the January *Edinburgh Quarterly*, and it is clearly proved therein that the Courts have upheld the true principles of international law, that they have balanced the scales of justice with even hand.

Mr. Hopkins draws up the following propositions which cover all action that it is necessary or desirable for the country to take in the exercise of its naval power:—

> 1. A belligerent may stop on the high seas goods which are in fact destined for the enemy and are of such a character as to be likely to be used to aid him in carrying on the war, even though the goods are in the first instance consigned to a neutral country.
>
> 2. The belligerent must prevent his own subjects from exporting such goods to neutrals in a position to pass them on to the enemy, unless a proper guarantee can be obtained that the goods will be exclusively used by the neutral and none of them exported to a belligerent.
>
> 3. It is useless and indeed undesirable to trouble to prevent the enemy from obtaining from a neutral any goods which by their nature cannot really aid him in prosecuting the war.

A Monroe doctrine ought to be recognised with regard to the American conscience, observes Mr. Hopkins anent the American Notes. England has no need to plead or apologise, she will continue the struggle to the end, prepared to discuss calmly the claims put forward by the United States, proposing only a reasonable interpretation and application, as adapted to present conditions, of the principles of international law.

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THE USE [illegible] NOMENCLATURE. [illegible]NISATION OF AMB[illegible] EMPIRE.

In an artic[illegible]g article in *The Canadian* [illegible]ruary, written by Isabel current *Englis*[illegible]led [illegible]hat's in a Name?" expresses his belief [illegible]n is given regarding generation Ambassador[illegible]iety of names one's less and often dangero[illegible] surname, says the goodwill of nations. M[illegible]d, is a record he says, is an attempt to [illegible] less brief. [illegible] traditions and the practice[illegible]ule Ages on the thoughts and cust[illegible] to-day, with results that are bound to be disastrous. The *raison d'être* of modern diplomacy is that an Ambassador cultivates good relations between nations, and at the same time keeps his own Government informed of what other Governments are doing; but Mr. Low argues from the war diplomacy of the belligerent Powers that in most cases it succeeds in neither of these objects, for the reason that Ambassadors frequently live and move in a very narrow circle and, like royalty, are only told what is pleasant. The system is wrong: an Ambassador who comes to a country for the first time, who knows little of its history or laws, and less of the mind of its people, who is in every respect a stranger, is deemed competent to advise his Foreign Office, to interpret the curiously complicated and involved cross-currents of national sentiment. Is it to be wondered at that the results are sometimes deplorable? Mr. Low's remedy is that the consular corps should be largely increased and its efficiency raised; the consuls should have a thorough knowledge and understanding of the language and political conditions of the country; and over them all, and in close touch with them, should be appointed a Chief Consul, superseding the Ambassador. Surely, says Mr. Low, in conclusion:—

> The judgment and opinions of 50 intelligent consuls, coming in contact with all classes and meeting all kinds and conditions of men, must be more valuable to a Government than the opinion of a single man, even if he is called an Ambassador and is supposed to be sacrosanct because he is the fictional personal representative of Royalty or the President of the Republic. And if the Chief Consul is a man of super-intelligence, as he ought to be, appointed not because he is a favourite of royalty or commands political influence, but because he is the one man in a thousand, surely that man at the head of his consular corps would be worth more to his Government and country than one Ambassador of mediocre abilities.

the keepers of their r[illegible] rose in rank until t[illegible] in his household [illegible] were the here[illegible]

Pigott agrees with Mr. [illegible]hat after the war there must [illegible] change in the relations in which the Daughter Nations stand to the Mother Country, which shall allow them to take their share in determining the "great policies and questions which concern and govern the issues of peace and war" that affect the Empire, but he perhaps is more fully alive to the great difficulties presented by the problem of giving effect to that change; in fact, he frankly calls his article on the subject, in the March *Nineteenth Century*, "Counsels of Perfection." The difficulty, as he points out, will be the fitting of the written to the unwritten word. If the Dominion statesmen are invited to share in the councils of the Empire they must know what that share will be; it must be definitely formulated in writing; it must fit in at all points with the unwritten principles of the Constitution. The writer examines and dismisses as impracticable: (1) The introduction of Imperial representatives into Parliament to take their share in the shaping of Imperial policies, because Parliament knows nothing of those policies until they are already shaped; and (2) the introduction of Imperial members into the Cabinet, because although the Cabinet *may* have cognisance of those policies, although it *may* be invited to discuss them, and *may* be so forceful in the expression of its views that it *may* influence them, yet equally it may not, nor may any of those things happen. On the whole Sir Francis Pigott thinks the solution of the problem is hopeless so long as our present system of government remains unchanged. But he makes two suggestions, which, if carried into effect, might pave the way to closer co-operation between the Dominions and the Home Country: first, that the administration of foreign affairs should be removed from the area of party politics; and secondly, that there should be a drastic reduction in the size of the Cabinet, or alternatively that those Ministers only should be called to the meetings whose departments are concerned with the business in hand.

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A PLEA FAMA MONTH BY M[illegible]MENT.

THE war has strikingly [illegible] of the idea, held by Germ[illegible] ranted by history, that em[illegible] together by force alone. The g[illegible] nent Empires are the result of a consensus of opinion on the part of large populations that the system which prevails is one which accords with their interests and their ideas. Germany had for years thought and taught that, because our free institutions and our traditions of government gave opportunities for political rivalry and for the unfettered expression at times of political discontent, therefore the subject States, as it was pleased to call them, under the British Crown would seize the opportunity to revolt at the first touch of external danger. Never were expectations more bitterly disappointed. The whole British Empire is knit up in this struggle, and the Empire as a whole has obtained new ideas of war and of military power, and above all of the necessity of organisation. These last words are emphasised by Mr. Sidney Low in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* for March, entitled "The War and the Problem of Empire":—

> With nearly a quarter of the human race under one Government, with our ports and harbours upon the coasts of every sea and ocean in the world, we can become, if necessary, if the pressure of events compel us, not only, as we are and must be, the greatest of naval Powers, but also a military Power which can hold its own even if, by some ill-fortune, we should be deprived of our present allies, against any combination of enemies whatsoever. But the lesson of this war is that these latent resources, however magnificent, are of little value unless they are brought together and organised for the specific purpose for which they may be required under a single control and direction. If the British Empire had been so organised when the blow fell in August, 1914, I think it is safe to say that the present war would not have occurred.

We must see to it, says Mr. Low, that never again must an attack upon the British Empire find that Empire with its latent strength almost paralysed at the outset from want of adequate preparation. Events, he thinks, are irresistibly tending towards an Imperial Executive which shall be responsible to a true Imperial Parliament, a central Federal Congress of the Empire:—

> Such an attempt cannot be long postponed. The close of the war will bring us face to face with the task of converting our loose and ill-

[illegible] into a genuine [illegible] composite State- [illegible] out of separate [illegible] ke—on a lesser [illegible] d Dominions. We have [illegible] and the experience of the [illegible] ica, distinct in their origin an[illegible] attributes of sovereignty, com[illegible] Federal Republic with a single [illegible] central legislature; of the provinces [illegible] uniting as the Dominion of Canada; of the Australian States compacted into a Commonwealth; of the colonies of South Africa associated to become members of the South African Union; and, farther back in our history, of the Scottish Parliament and the Irish Parliament abandoning their separate powers and amalgamated with that of England and Wales into the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. What the Empire has done in part it can do as a whole. The "Imperial" Parliament can justify its title and render itself in fact, as well as in name, Imperial by receiving representatives from all the self-governing States, and by delegating its control of purely British and insular affairs to a purely British and insular legislature and ministry.

The British-Australasian.] [London.

Fame: "These are Mine!"

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CANADA'S NOMENCLATURE.

When war br[illegible]g article in *The Canadian* harvest behind [illegible]ruary, written by Isabel it had been [illegible]led "What's in a Name?" fright, and eve[illegible]ne [illegible]on is given regarding The strain has pro[illegible]iety of names one's William Lewis Edmon[illegible] surname. says the issue of *The Canadian* [illegible], is a record [illegible]s been withstood, and f[illegible] less brief. [illegible]dustrially Canada is stronge[illegible]e most optimistic deemed it to [illegible] estimated that the aggregate value of all crops will for 1915 be $250,000,000 in excess of 1914. More than a billion dollars' worth of products have come from the farms, and munitions and supplies for the forces have netted more than another half billion dollars. During the last few years Canada has been borrowing abroad to the extent of $300,000,000 a year. When the crisis came it was necessary that she should decrease her imports and increase her exports. This has been so successfully done that the exports of merchandise for the seven months ending

with October of the present fiscal year were $98,604,702 in excess of the imports, whereas at the end of the same period in 1914 the imports were larger than the exports by nearly $100,000,000.

If this ratio of excess of exports over imports is maintained to the end of the fiscal year, the balance due Canada abroad will be more than enough to meet our interest indebtedness, which is estimated to be between $135,000,000 and $140,000,000. If so it will be the first time in the history of the Dominion that the balance of trade in her favour has been even equal to the interest she has had to meet on money borrowed abroad.

A NATION OF WORKERS.

A Committee of equal influence to the Committee of Imperial Defence should now be preparing a "Peace Book." This is only one of many admirable suggestions put forth by H. E. Morgan in the *Edinburgh Quarterly*.

Mr. Morgan declares that we shall be inexcusable if we are not prepared for peace and the questions which arise out of it. One of the first and most important changes will be the enormous drain of money, the consequent lowering of incomes, and the necessity for a larger proportion of the population to become active workers. We shall find production for internal consumption

[illegible]n for export en[illegible]riously [illegible]erseas trade must be the keepers of their [illegible]eeth of fierce opposition. rose in rank until [illegible]s with limitless resources, in his household capacity will fight us, and were the her[illegible]ll immediately reopen her campaign of "peaceful penetration."

A new outlook on the part of both masters and men is necessary if we are to win through. Union men must realise that wages cannot be considered absolute, they must give way upon the question of women helpers, and every endeavour should be made to do justice to our nationality and to develop our resources. More co-operation and co-ordination will be needed in the future. The methods of the British business man have got to be revolutionised. Precedent and convention, except when they concern honesty, punctuality, and good value, must be abandoned. Languages ought to be considered of primary importance, and the State must do its share towards rapid commercial development by establishing national banks with facilities for easy credit.

De Telegraaf.] [Amsterdam.

Workmen of all Lands, Unite!

"You want to upset in no time all that we have gained by centuries of struggling!"

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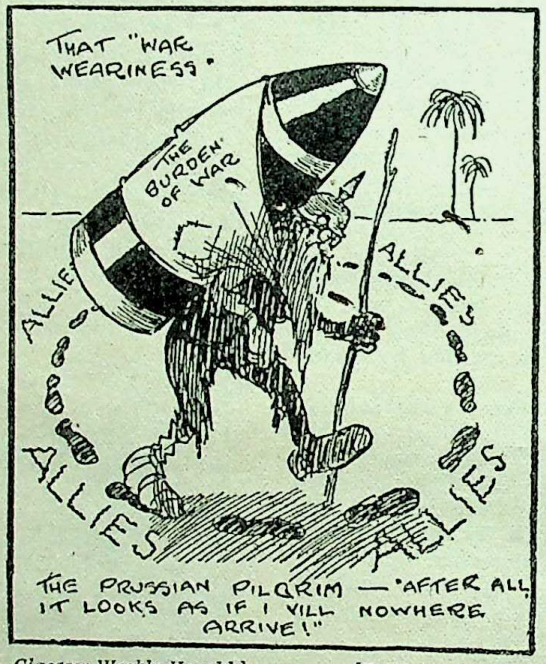
...AMA MONTH BY M...

...E" AT THE NEW THEATR...

In *The Windsor Mag...* Harry Johnston has a l... trated article on the last of ... sea possessions. He traces its ... the first sea journeys along the shores of ... Indian Ocean by Phœnician galleys and Arab dhows down to the opening of the present campaign, dwelling especially on the immense influence obtained over this vast region by Sir John Kirk—that lieutenant of Livingstone, who became Vice-Consul at Zanzibar in 1866, soon rose to be Consul-General, and in his capacity of British agent in the East African sultanate virtually ruled what was afterwards divided into British and German East Africa. Some of the illustrations of Sir Harry's article are from Sir John Kirk's photographs, one of which is particularly interesting, as it shows the architecture of an ancient Persian-Arab mosque on the site of the now ruined town of Kilwa.



Glasgow Weekly Herald.] [By Archie Gilkison.

An Estimate of the Germans as Rulers.

"If German East Africa passes under another flag or flags, it will not be in punishment for any great fault that Germany has committed in administration or equity, and certainly not for any lack of scientific research. There has been here no talent hidden in a napkin. If the Germans lose German East Africa, it will be not because of any crime in Africa, but because of their crimes in Belgium." The writer thinks that in the ultimate settlement of accounts in allotting the enormous war indemnities which will be due by Germany-Austria to the outraged Powers—and beyond all others, to Belgium and Serbia—German East Africa will prove a very valuable asset. It is nearly 400,000 square miles in extent, and is for the most part open country, well watered by perennial streams. There is waterless desert in the north-east, but this is ...alised. There are ... mountains a ...om the coast-... eastern versant ... and the northern basin ... the territory also in-... ...ss of Kilimanjaro (the hig... ...ll Africa—nearly 20,000 feet), a... ...rowned volcanoes of the Kivu regi... the Congo frontier. All these highlands contain areas of magnificent forest, and, what is more important, high and healthy plateaus eminently well suited for European colonisation, the more so as they are only sparsely populated by negroes.

The author points out, however, that German East Africa already contains a negro and negroid population of some ten millions, and advises that this factor must be taken into consideration in any plans for the disposal of Germany's most important oversea acquisition. He is entitled to be heard on this subject, for much of his own life-work was connected with German East Africa and the regions adjoining it on the north and south. The founder of this Review "interviewed" him in *The Pall Mall Gazette* in February, 1884, just as he was starting for East Africa to take command of the Kilimanjaro Expedition—a sally in exploration which laid the first treaty foundations of British East Africa, and for a brief while brought the snowy dome of Kilimanjaro under the British flag. Lord Salisbury subsequently relinquished this portion to the insistent young Emperor (in 1890); but there is a good chance now of its returning to its earlier allegiance.

The Treasury for March prints an interview with Father Nicholas Velimirovitch dealing with "Serbia and the Serbs."

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GERMAN [illegible] THE EASTE[illegible] NOMENCLATURE.

A MILITARY [illegible]g article in *The Canadian* heartening thin[illegible]ruary, written by Isabel the February nu[illegible]led "What's in a Name?" German statesmen, whil[illegible]n is given regarding to the last degree the p[illegible]iety of names one's supply and the lack of [illegible] surname, says the pessimistic. This corre[illegible], is a record [illegible] it significant that they shou[illegible] less brief. [illegible]m at all, for when, he asks, has [illegible]own any anxiety over its food supply, or Italy, or Russia, or Great Britain? Just as Germany is the only country that talks of peace, so is Germany the only country that manifests any anxiety over food supply and over the provision of actual necessities for carrying on the war.

One thing which cannot be minimised, however, is the fall in the rate of exchange on the German mark, which has now dropped to over 20 per cent. below its normal value. And, best of all, it keeps on falling:—

Such a process can have but one end: it must, as a final resort, compel Germany to make use of the gold reserve, which is popularly supposed to amount to about 200 millions sterling. When the mark has fallen below a certain value in the eyes of the rest of the world, only gold will be accepted in exchange for the commodities that Germany needs.

Now, it needs but a moderate amount of calculation, together with a moderate acquaintance with statistics, to show just how long that 200 millions will last in the purchase of necessary commodities; and when it is at an end the possibility of the restoration of German commerce after the war is also at an end, for, failing a certain amount of capital for the supply of raw materials, manufactures will be as much at a standstill as if the war were still in progress. The country will, beyond doubt, be utterly bankrupt, with no assets to offer as securities for the necessary raw materials; and because this 200 millions is so vitally necessary for the reconstruction of German commerce, Germany will hold on to it to the last possible moment, and will let the mark decline to the last possible point.

The writer considers that the delay in attacking Salonika constitutes proof of the failing reserves of German power. The Russian campaign in the Caucasus progresses [illegible]mpossible to think [illegible]m will have any effect [illegible]gn on the Tigris: the the keepers of their r[illegible] far distant. The main rose in rank until t[illegible]ed for in Egypt, which in all in his household [illegible] now be immune from attack were the here[illegible] [illegible]man-led Turks, and another great effect will be the breakdown of German intrigue among the Mussulman population of the Near East.

RESEARCH AND THE COAL-TAR DYE INDUSTRY.

THE preponderating influence of Germany in this industry is explained by F. A. Mason, B.A. (Oxon), Ph.D. (Munich), in *Science Progress* for January. Supremacy is due to an army of University trained chemists, to the unlimited amount of money spent upon pure research work, and to the laxity of the British Patent Laws.

The Germans are able to file blocking patents, thus preventing competition, and even dummy patents, never intended to be worked, but designed to mislead rivals:—

The following table demonstrates the activity in this branch since 1865; it gives also an indication of the volume of original work produced by the German firms. (Since no official figures are issued by the Patent Office, the following table has been compiled from the official specification abridgment lists, and may be taken as substantially accurate.)

TABLE GIVING NUMBER OF PATENTS TAKEN OUT IN GREAT BRITAIN BY BRITISH AND GERMAN INDIVIDUALS OR FIRMS FOR SYNTHETIC DYES AND INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS. (In five-year periods.)

Period.	German.	British.
1856–60	8	20
1860–65	21	54
1866–70	17	23
1871–75	8	11
1876–80	47	13
1881–85	113	15
1886–90	201	39
1891–95	386	29
1896–1900	427	52
1901–05	447	38
1906–10	561	30
(1911–12	252	11)

Further comment is needless.

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THE [illegible]AMA MONTH BY M[illegible]KIES.

The London Magazin[illegible] distinction of publishing [illegible] Years at the German Court, [illegible] Edith Keen, who has recent[illegible] London from Potsdam, where she was [illegible]ployed for seven years as dresser to the Princess Leopold of Prussia, who is sister of the German Empress and sister-in-law of the Duchess of Connaught.

Miss Keen remained in the Palace of her employer for some time after the war broke out, and it was not without difficulty that she left Germany, for the Princess said : " I don't think you can go home. *You know too much !* " Judging by the writer's interesting disclosures this was true, and the Editor of the *London* bears it out by asserting that the recollections are the most remarkable authenticated revelations of the German Court ever published.

The Kaiser appears to have been beset with financial troubles. On one occasion one of his greatest friends, Herr Ellendorf, shot himself, after having failed ; but " it was not his friend's failure or suicide that troubled the Emperor, but the fact that Herr Ellendorf had on his hands about £20,000 of the Kaiser's money for investment, every penny of which the Emperor lost." Miss Keen says :—

One day at lunch, when Prince Leopold was talking about this occurrence, he said : " Wilhelm is a fool about money, and he will have trouble if he is not more careful ! "—this in reference to the Emperor's extravagance.

It was just at this time—in the autumn of 1908—that the Kaiser was getting into financial difficulties. The household accounts were in a hopeless mess. Many of them had not been paid for some years ; immense sums were due not only to tradesmen in Berlin, but in Paris, London, and other European capitals.

In addition, the Kaiser had a heavy personal overdraft at his bankers, and was also considerably in debt to two of the wealthiest members of his household. I heard about this later from the Princess Leopold when the Kaiser tried to borrow money from the Prince Leopold, who was extremely wealthy, but who refused to lend his brother-in-law a penny. Ultimately the Kaiser relieved himself from all his pecuniary embarrassments by the sale of some of the Royal estate at Potsdam, and subsequently the Reichstag consented to increase the annual allowance to the Kaiser by £25,000 per annum.

It was at this time that the habit sprang up at the German Court of very wealthy people paying large sums to obtain for their daughters some sort of a position about the Court, either as a maid-of-

[illegible]E" AT THE NEW THEATR[illegible]

She came [illegible] [illegible] bliss. [illegible] [illegible]ilt thou[illegible]

[illegible] to the Empress. I [illegible] 1910 four Court [illegible]0 for the Empress. [illegible]s went on a visit [illegible] Court there were always [illegible] Royal entourage who paid [illegible]ved the privilege of accom[illegible] and Empress. I was told by [illegible]old that one lady paid the Germ[illegible],000 to be allowed to accompany the [illegible] to the British Court on the occasion of the last visit of the Emperor and Empress to Windsor Castle. There were many other queer devices to which the Emperor and Empress resorted to raise money to meet the extravagances of the Court.

Royal Warrants were sold at high figures, as much as £1,000 being paid by some tradesmen for a Warrant.

Miss Keen goes on to say that invitations to great Court functions and ceremonies could be bought ; a thousand pounds was the usual fee for an invitation. She gives particulars of a novel method, devised by the Empress, of putting some of the Court functions on a paying basis :—

In the huge State dining-hall at the Neues Palais there was a spacious gallery at either end. On the occasion of some great State banquet seats in these galleries were sold to persons who desired to witness the ceremony at prices varying from £1 to £5. The galleries accommodate about five hundred people, and by the sale of seats the Kaiser could generally make £1,000 on the occasion of any great State banquet.

A remark made to Miss Keen by the Baroness Knesbeck is worth bearing in mind :—

" The Germans' love of the Fatherland is one of their greatest characteristics. There are many Germans settled down in England, and they have become naturalised Britons, but, believe me, they are still Germans at heart, and always will be, and their children after them."

If this is true of Germans, Miss Keen is convinced that it is also true of English people, for " war makes you remember your Fatherland as nothing else does."

PAUPERISM IN LONDON.—The latest return for London shows that on December 18th there were 86,330 paupers, of whom 60,234 were in the workhouses and 26,096 on the outdoor lists. This was a decrease of 14,908 on the total for the corresponding day of December, 1914.—*Social Service.*

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TH[illegible] NOMENCLATURE. [illegible]ION.

WHEN the Lon[illegible]g article in *The Canadian* gurated a syst[illegible]ruary, written by Isabel mittees it beg[illegible]led "What's in a Name?" spread to the [illegible]n is given regarding adopted by a large pro[illegible]iety of names one's tion authorities in Great surname, says the

In *School Hygiene* fo[illegible], is a record Rainey gauges the stren[illegible] less brief, did movement and follows its[illegible] underlying idea he expresses in [illegible]e. Since public opinion and the laws of his country hold the adult responsible if he sinks, justice demands that as a child he shall be taught to "swim," and not be cast into the great sea of industry in a sinking condition. The needs of the child are manifold, and children's care workers should be in touch with the lives of the poor :—

It cannot be too strongly insisted that the care committee which regards free meals for hungry children as its chief end and aim is losing sight of its ideals, and is in danger of reverting back to the canteen committee—a lower organism from which it may be said to have been evolved. The child has to be "cared for," not merely given a certain quantity of food. School feeding should be looked upon as rather in the nature of an adjunct. On the other hand, where the family is poor, good advice without material help is often little less than a mockery, and it may be necessary to give assistance. But in such a case the aim of the visitor should be to make the assistance of real value by showing the parent a better way of life, and by inducing him, even if he cannot be made self-supporting, at least to improve his children's home conditions as far as lies in his power.

Standard at School.	Hours.	Weekly wage.	Work.
(1) VII	8 to 7	5s.	box-making
(2) VII	8 to 7	6s.	cigar work
(3) VI	54 hours a week	4s.	box-making
(4) VII	8.30 to 7	6s.	upholstery
(5) VII	9 to 7	5s.	office work
(6) VII	8.30 to 7	4s.	leather work
(7) IV	8 to 8	4s.	not stated
(8) VII	8 to 7	not stated	book-making

Mr. Rainey believes that, providing the workers keep in close touch with the homes and the school doctor and are loyal to the spirit of the Feeding Act, the present system of selection may be said to work fairly well.

Co-ordination is urgently needed between the various departments which have to do with children. At present we find one committee, representing one department in the State, urging the children to continue their education at evening institutes, while the Labour Exchanges, representing another [illegible] the keepers of their [illegible] them, through no fault rose in rank until [illegible]uations which render the in his household [illegible] to follow (*vide* table).

were the here County Council has recently laid [illegible]own new after-care regulations, the object of which is to "insure the suitable placing of the child" and "to maintain contact with him until he is brought under the influence of the evening institute." How admirable it sounds on paper, and yet these regulations amount to little more than a brave attempt to bring an ambulance to the foot of the cliff while leaving the edge of the precipice unfenced. Having set an ideal before its 8,000 voluntary workers, it behoves the Council to give every possible assistance towards its realisation. The thousand London care committees might well take combined action and pass a resolution to this effect.

Concluding, Mr. Rainey says we are at present freely spending time and money in combating the effects of bad housing, child neglect, unemployment and other evils. If the nation can be brought to desire the end, it will make greater efforts to devise the means. Where it is now content to deal with the effect, it will hardly rest satisfied with anything short of attacking the cause.

East and West for February contains an outspoken article by Mr. F. H. Skrine on the gravity of the financial situation, and the serious need for some system of compulsory thrift. At present when there is so much destructive criticism on the subject an article which has some common sense suggestions is to be welcomed. Mr. Skrine urges that we must not only preach but enforce thrift, and suggests a system of Deferred Payments because "All classes, except a vanishing residue, will acquire habits of thrift automatically; they will be welded into a community of capitalists with substantial stakes in the country and palpable motives for supporting its Government; and when peace returns, the more general diffusion of wealth will facilitate the readjustment of economic relations dislocated by the stress of war."

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EGGS FOR T[illegible]AMA MONTH BY M[illegible] sun. The vast

Mr. Robert Apple[illegible] re concerned con-
Trade Unionist and Co[illegible]E" AT THE NEW THEATR[illegible]e the sun rise
a *Millgate Monthly* writer [illegible] who see it, or
poultry farm may be made [illegible] She came [illegible]ie, The increased tone in
venture. If every co-operator— [illegible] bliss. which light produces is
[illegible] the light has exerted some
[illegible] organism.

kept half-a-dozen fowls, we should have about 18,000,000 sources of supply given us, with an average of, say, 150 eggs a year. Taking five to a family this would give everyone in a co-operative household rather more than three eggs a week. Before the war broke out we imported fifty-six eggs annually for every man, woman, and child in the country, so that a properly organised plan of poultry-keeping should add materially to our resources before the war is over. That is the campaign Mr. Applegarth is carrying on from the rear of his own house.

But to be successful in poultry-keeping, said Mr. Applegarth, the place must be planned and common sense must be regarded as essential as proper food. Regard the fowls as egg-producers rather than pets. They must be kept clean, busy, and comfortable, if they are to have character as layers. This means the devising of houses, so that it is easy to remove the manure to the garden; the adequate supply of scratching material to ensure exercise, and the efficient roofing of the apartment so that perfect dryness always prevails. To that trio of indispensable acts, good food, and not too much of it, will contribute to good results.

LIGHT AND LIFE.

Professor D. Frazer Harris, M.D., D.Sc., has a fascinating article in *The Canadian Magazine* for February showing the exceedingly important part which light plays in the life of all creatures. Without light plants would not form starch and sugar, and an immense source of our food supply would be cut off. Sunlight is inimical to bacterial growth, and, although there is much about the curative action of light that we do not understand, the "light cure" is playing a noble part in the fight against disease. Light, asserts Professor Harris, is a tonic to the nervous system; the brightness reflexly exhilarates the nerve centres, and we are benefited by the light quite apart from the ozone and the antiseptic action which are inseparable accompaniments of sunshine. We see this heliotropism on a large scale in the way in which cities tend to grow towards the

THE [illegible]GTHENING OF LIFE.

Life is being greatly lengthened, on the average, simply because so many infants and children are being saved. Life is also being lengthened by the reduction of consumption and other diseases in early and middle life. In our own country, remarks Dr. Saleeby in a *Millgate Monthly* article, that reduction is very rapidly going on, and far more people live on to later life, instead of being cut down in maturity. A famous German student has said that the real way of prolonging life is to avoid shortening it:—

That is the real revolution which is upon us. People are slowly beginning to listen to the voice of hygiene, and though nothing can exceed the span to which their heredity entitles them, at any rate they can reach it if they will. And, in a word, the advice of hygiene to man or woman who wants a long life and a merry one is *to avoid poisons!* It is poisoning, not wearing out, that finishes most of us. Life will keep on making good the wear and tear of our days if only we do not poison the forces of rejuvenation within us. But we will kill ourselves with the poisons which are made in our own bodies, and with those which we swallow ready-made. Most of the well-to-do men of to-day, anywhere over fifty, are committing a slow suicide. Any doctor who examined their arteries, and asked what they ate and drank every day, could tell them as much. They "dig their graves with their teeth," for they eat far too much, and their food contains small quantities of many poisons which gradually spoil their arteries, and then the man will soon be old. As for alcohol, which doctors used to prescribe so generously, they are changing their tune nowadays.

The community of the future will be older than ever, with far fewer births and deaths going on in proportion to its numbers. But for the immense needs of our Empire we need a greater access of new young life, the supply of which is failing us, and for which not even the modern lengthening of life can

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THE CH[illegible] NOMENCLATURE. [illegible] WAGES FOR WORKERS.

[illegible]ng article in *The Canadian* [illegible]

We ignore th[illegible]ruary, written by Isabel against disease [illegible]tled, "What's in a Name?" because, in the past, [illegible]n is given regarding felt to be inevitable, wri[illegible]iety of names one's in the course of a rousin[illegible] surname, says the *structive Quarterly*. [illegible]d, is a record [illegible] less brief.

In peace there is a l[illegible]ng on which in magnitude amou[illegible] almost the same as that in this most terrible of wars. A careful report estimates with all reasonable conservatism that 40 per cent. of the million and a half deaths which occur in the United States each year could be prevented.

Of infant mortality Mr. Winslow says that even to-day, with all the fruits of public health science at our disposal, a quarter of a million infants die in the United States each year before they reach the first year of life; while nothing is more certain than that nearly half of these infant deaths are preventable, and by simple and specific means. This is proved by the vigorous campaign carried on in New York State; the result was immediate.

As compared with the first seven months of 1913 the infant death rate for the first seven months of 1915 had fallen from 127 to 97 deaths per 1,000 births. If this rate is maintained for the remainder of the year it will mean a saving of more than 2,500 infant lives.

The churches, Mr. Winslow believes, might well take a definite and constructive part in building up the sanitary fortifications of the community and securing munitions of war for the conflict with disease. They might see to it that in their neighbourhood there is a properly equipped infant welfare station to teach to mothers the essentials of maternal care, so that the death rate of infants may be lessened. They might secure the provision of public health nurses and of adequate hospital accommodation for the isolation and the cure of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. They could demand a pure public water supply and such a disposal of wastes as shall not endanger the health of their own or any other community. They could labour for the distribution of supplies of clean pasteurized milk. They could stand firm for generously supported non-political and expert health administration.

the keepers of their [illegible] rose in rank until [illegible] in his household [illegible]om the pen of the editor were the her[illegible] each month in *The English-* [illegible]der the general title of "Problems of the Day" is invariably interesting, and often of the greatest value to the cause to which this review is dedicated—the welfare of women in all spheres of activity. In the March number the reports of the "Health of Munition Workers Committee" to the Ministry of Munitions on *Hours of Work* and *Employment of Women*, which were published in the middle of February, were discussed and compared. The writer takes exception to the differentiation of the hours of male and female munition workers recommended by the Committee (60 for women, 65 for men) both on the ground of its practical inconvenience, and because it is not in her opinion proved that women's health is more endangered or the race more certainly put in jeopardy during the marginal hours between 60 and 65 than is the health of men; and she complains that the idea that women workers must be treated differently from men permits the Committee to ignore entirely the important question of wages. The woman worker, she says, while grateful for all the arrangements for her comfort in the way of hours of work, rest pauses, provision of meals, sanitary conditions of factories, etc.—

is well aware that upon her scale of wages depend her food and lodging away from her work, her freedom from anxiety. She will wonder that the Committee should recognise that the expense of well-arranged canteens is "well rewarded," and "reflected in increased output," without remembering that the effect of good food eaten at home is much the same. Upon the earning of a sufficient wage also depends the possibility of paying for services such as laundry, housework, and mending, which she must otherwise undertake in her scant leisure, and the possibility of affording tram or 'bus fares, without which she must add miles of walking to her daily exertions.

The Memorandum on Employment of Women says absolutely nothing as to the influence of an adequate wage upon the workers' well-being, though the companion Report on the Hours of Work lays stress on the fact that "the increased pay and the better food that workers have been able to enjoy in consequence have helped to count out the effect of long hours."

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THE MA MONTH BY M[illegible]Y.

Discussion on the st[illegible] national boundary between [illegible] began in 1823, but it was not [illegible] a treaty appointing the Presid[illegible] Argentine Republic as arbitrator was signed, that anything definite was done. The arbitrator's award formed the basis of the existing boundary, but to elucidate certain points the Royal Geographical Society was asked to send out the scientific assistance necessary to complete the process.

In his paper to *The Geographical Journal* for February Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., describes the dangers braved and the arduous work encountered by the four officers selected. They were Captain Topping, who fell gallantly at the Aisne after being wounded at Mons, Lieut. Moors, of the Royal Engineers, who also fell at the Aisne, Colonel Woodroffe, of the Engineers, and Captain Nanson, of the Artillery, and they had to lay down boundaries through some of the most remarkable country in the world, surrounded by a huge environment of unexplored forests full of the mystery of primeval associations :—

In order to estimate properly what the boundary demarcators were called on to face, it is as well to remind you not only of the nature of the territories they had to work over, but of the nature of the boundary they had to fix. There was, first of all, the backbone of the Cordillera (*i.e.*, the Sierra) to be dealt with. The highlands of the Andes to the north of Lake Titicaca (where the boundary demarcation was to commence), as they slope gradually upward to the continental water-parting between the Pacific and Atlantic, spread into valleys of considerable width, at the heads of which are the sources of affluents and contributaries to the great central lake. These upland flats are traversable by mules and llamas, their formation being akin to that of the Pampas on the coast territory. As they reach upwards they become inexpressibly desolate, devoid of vegetation, wind-swept, and frost-bound, almost trackless, and subject to great vicissitudes of heat and cold. And yet the altitude is not extreme, although they lead up to the culminating divide of the Cordillera. There is a depression in the line of extreme altitudes, and a fall to about 17,000 feet at the head of the Suches tributary to Lake Titicaca, which gives opportunity for a pass into the Sina affluent of the Amazon system. Lake Suches, at the head of the Suches River, nestles closely under the culminating watershed, and it was a useful crown is well worth many guineas

[illegible]E" AT THE NEW THEATR[illegible]

She came [illegible]ie[illegible] Bliss. [illegible]ts and the attitude of the [illegible]ivian Indian labourers—w[illegible]ght thou[illegible]s little as possible for an exor[illegible] pay—were amongst the minor [illegible]'s [illegible] demarcators. The most difficult part [illegible]he journey was the crossing of the great divide. The party descended to the northern side by the Sina Pass. Some of the worst of the Himalayan passes beyond Gilgit, says Sir T. H. Holdich, seem to have a family resemblance to that trail. It was a nerve-shaking experience, yet the mules got down all right and there was no disaster. Here amongst the wild confusion of the broken and scarred spurs of the northern flank of the Cordillera great difficulty was experienced in carrying out continuous surveys, and the record of the Commission is a tale of strenuous effort to reach commanding peaks and to connect up with previously fixed points. The great obstacle was the mist and the weather. No matter how early was the start, or how strenuous the desperate endeavour to reach the point of observation ahead of the mist, it was seldom possible to outpace it. Slowly from the deep depressions of the hills the single cloudlets gathered, and as they massed and rolled together they moved in battalions till they spread in an almost level and solid sea which lapped around the higher peaks and gradually spread with a rising tide till every point was obliterated.

The Labour Year Book for 1916 is now issued. under the auspices of organised labour, and at a stride takes its place with the indispensable books of reference. The compilers' method is to suggest that labour and national interests are synonymous, thus removing the idea that the position of the worker is in some measure associated with the agitation of political parties. The Year Book runs to some 700 pages, closely packed with information of the extent and power of the Industrial and Co-operative Movements, together with a clear presentation of the scope and activities of the Imperial Government. A special chapter is devoted to Social Insurance and subjects of current interest are dealt with by well-known writers. The book is a monument of industry, and, while obtainable for half-a-

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TRI[illegible] NOMENCLATURE.

BOOKER T.[illegible]

THE January [illegible]ng article in *The Canadian man*, the organ [illegible]bruary, written by Isabel Agricultural Ins[illegible]ted [illegible] "What's in a Name?" of the Afro-American [illegible]n is given regarding Booker T. Washington [illegible]iety of names one's Various aspects of the li[illegible] surname, says the the great Negro who re[illegible]d, is a record [illegible] discussed by his former col[illegible] less brief. [illegible]s, and others. Mr. W. T. B. Wil[illegible] the course of an address delivered on "Booker T. Washington Day"—a day so designated by the State of New Jersey to pay a tribute of respect and admiration "for the great Negro scholar, prodigist, and educator," said :—

Booker T. Washington wrought tremendously in the brief span allotted him. He undertook the uplift of a race in need of everything . . . He established an educational institution upon new lines (providing industrial education in conjunction with instruction in the three R's). . . . It has become the admiration of the world. It has brought peace and prosperity to the little town of Tuskegee and to Macon County about it. Through its graduates, and the farmers reached by the various conferences, it has influenced and blessed numerous sections of every portion of the South and of the islands of the sea. Dr. Washington himself has been a compelling factor in the negro's accumulation of six hundred million dollars of wealth, for this has been the burden of his effective teaching.

Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, Principal of Hampton Institute, Booker T. Washington's *alma mater*, and one who taught the great Negro in his youth, points out that it was the man's large faith and his inability to cherish race hatred that enabled Dr. Washington to become the greatest Afro-American of his time.

Major Moton, a prominent Afro-American, a life-long friend of Dr. Washington, and, like him, educated at Hampton Institute, where he has been serving since 1891 as the Commandant of Cadets, has been chosen to succeed Dr. Washington at Tuskegee. Dr. Washington wrote in his *My Larger Education* :—

Major Moton is one of the best read men and one of the most interesting men to talk with that I have ever met. Education has not *spoiled* him. It has not embittered or narrowed him in [illegible] not learned to hate or [illegible]ple. . . . the keepers of their [illegible]n contact with men like rose in rank until [illegible], wholesome, high-souled in his household [illegible] black skins—that I have were the her[illegible] of education no books could [illegible]

THE JEWS OF CHINA.

ACCORDING to Julius J. Price, who devotes a paper to the subject in *The Monist* for February, the testimony of one of the stone tablets in the synagogue of Kae-fung-foo goes to prove that the Jews first entered China during the Han dynasty, and the letters of missionaries also tell us that "they came during the reign of Ming-te (A.D. 58-75) from Se-Yin," which is the western regions. This western country is supposed to be Persia, and they must have come by way of Khorassan and Samarcand.

The Jews must have greatly increased in numbers, for during his researches Mr. Price has found that in the year 845 the Emperor Woo-tsung issued an edict and ordered the suppression of the Heen worshippers, as they were called. In the years 956 and 958 the local authorities at Kae-fung-foo conferred honours upon the Jews :—

The next information we get about the Jews is from the tablets in the synagogues, which tell about an immigration of seventy families with tribute of western cloth. The statement is attributed to the Emperor Heaon-tsung of the Sung dynasty, that "since they have come to our central land and reverently observe the customs of their ancestors, let them hand down their doctrines at Peen-leang (Kaefung)." In 1163 the erection of a synagogue was begun at the expense of Yen-too-la, and was finished two years later while Lie Ching and Woo-sze-to were the religious heads.

This may be looked upon as further corroboration of the statement above, that the Jews passed through a season of reverses and only through a special act of the imperial clemency were they allowed once more to build houses of worship.

Evidence regarding other settlements of Jews in China is obtained by the fact that the Jews of Kae-fung-foo brought rolls of the Law from Ning-hea and Ning-po when theirs were destroyed by flood. There were also Jewish colonies at Hang-chow and Peking. Chinese literature contains many references which make it safe to conclude that at a very early date there were numbers of synagogues in China and innumerable Jews resident in various parts of the Empire.

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"MY REMIN[illegible]AMA MONTH BY M[illegible]

The Modern Review

to obtain these delicate [illegible] Rabindranath Tagore. Ta[illegible]" AT THE NEW THEATR[illegible]

hood, the great poet says h[illegible] did the life of the world throb for m[illegible] days. Earth, water, foliage and sky: they all spoke to him and would not be disregarded. How often was he struck by the poignant regret that he could only see the upper story of the earth and knew nothing of its inner story. All his planning was as to how he could pry beneath its dust-coloured cover. If, thought he, he could drive bamboo after bamboo, one over the other, he might perhaps get into some sort of touch with its inmost depths. He says:—

During the *Magh* festival a series of wooden pillars used to be planted round the outer courtyard for supporting the chandeliers. Digging holes for these would begin on the first of *Magh*. The preparations for festivity are ever interesting to young folk. But this digging had a special attraction for me. Though I had watched it done year after year—and seen the hole grow bigger and bigger till the digger had completely disappeared inside, and yet nothing extraordinary, nothing worthy of the quest of prince or knight, had ever appeared—yet every time I had the feeling of the lid being lifted off a chest of mystery. I felt that a little more digging would do it. Year after year passed, but that bit never got done. There was a pull at the curtain, but it was not drawn. The elders, thought I, can do whatever they please, why do they rest content with such shallow delving? If we young folk had the ordering of it, the inmost mystery of the earth would no longer be allowed to remain smothered in its dust covering."

RUPERT BROOKE.

It is too early yet finally to assign to Rupert Brooke his place in English poetry; the sense of bitter loss is too recent, the gap which this "gifted, clear-sighted vision-full spirit" has left in the younger generation of poets still yawns too widely, for the judgment of contemporary mourners to be very trustworthy. The award of immortality must be given in a spirit of critical detachment at present impossible. But whatever the ultimate verdict of posterity as to Rupert [illegible] can be no doubt [illegible]se which was cut [illegible]e Dardanelles on [illegible]cally early age [illegible] G. W. Turner, [illegible] appreciation in *The* [illegible]uary, "to be but on[illegible] hall of fame, and ere that [illegible]om was reached his voice [illegible]note of melody with it." His po[illegible]nd's s[illegible]lumes of *Poems* (1911) and 1914 *and Other Poems* (1914), and his contributions to *New Numbers;* yet much of that is pure gold. For example, his lovely sonnet on Safety from which we quote a few lines. They seem to express a curious premonition of Brooke's untimely death:—

"We have found safety with all things undying,
The winds, and morning, tears of men and mirth,
The deep night, and birds singing, and clouds flying,
And sleep, and freedom, and the autumnal earth.
We have built a house that is not for Time's throwing.
We have gained a peace unshaken by pain for ever.
War knows no power. Safe shall be my going,
Securely armed against all death's endeavour;
Safe though all safety's lost; safe where men fall;
And if these poor limbs die, safest of all."

Many Englishmen dislike rice. This is because they were given so much rice pudding at school. But, after all, they did not have to eat rice more than once a day at most. Think of eating rice at every meal. That is what the Japanese does. He has rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. And if he has anything to eat between meals, and he usually has, it is as like as not to be rice cakes. It is to make rice cakes that the glutinous variety of rice is grown. Although rice is eaten thrice a day in Japan, no attempt is made to present it in a different form at each meal. It is true that in England we have bread at every meal, as the Japanese have rice, but in the morning the bread appears as toast, at teatime as bread and butter, and only at lunch and dinner as plain bread. The Japanese eat their rice in its natural state at every meal.—"Home Counties," in *The World's Work.*

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THE [illegible] NOMENCLATURE. [illegible]EWED.

THE C[illegible] REV[illegible]

ing article in *The Canadian* ebruary, written by Isabel le, "What's in a Name?" on is given regarding iety of names one's surname. says the

In addition to the in[illegible]d, is a record n Persia and America, no[illegible] less brief. the March number of *The Co*[illegible]ontains as usual a number of solid[illegible]well-written papers. Sir W. Wedderburn, in the course of a highly appreciative review of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty of India, says:—

So arduous are the obligations of a Viceroy under existing conditions that Mr. John Bright declared that his duties were "far greater than any human being could adequately fulfil." All the more gratifying is it that Lord Hardinge, with the co-operation of the Indian people, has been able to fulfil his duties to the satisfaction of all lovers of freedom and progress. To use the happy phrase of Sir Robert Peel, he has strengthened our hold on India by confidence in our justice and kindness and wisdom, and he leaves India amid the passionate regrets of a grateful people.

Dr. Holland Rose, writing on "The National Idea," shows that nationalism, so long as it aims at a closer union between kith and kin, may achieve the beneficent results which accrued to Italy and Germany in 1860–70; but when it aims at supremacy over neighbouring peoples it treads in the steps of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. (and, one may add, Wilhelm II.) and must be suppressed if the comity of nations is to endure. Germany's dream of a united Central Europe, as outlined by Friedrich Naumann in his book *Mitteleuropa*, is examined by Mr. H. N. Brailsford in an article entitled "The Shaping of Mid-Europe," but his conclusions will not be universally accepted. He finds Germany's ambitions:—

Not deliberately sinister nor yet high-minded, but an average blending of good and evil, typical of our iron age. They are, in short, as I read them, purposes which might be tolerated, provided we could secure in return the satisfaction of our own essential objects—some measure of autonomy for the lesser peoples of Europe, and some guarantees for a lasting peace. A nation which has become obsessed by such a dream as Mid-Europe will pay a price for it.

Other articles dealing with various aspects of the great struggle include a review by Mr. W. Ryland D.C.L. [illegible] of the National Temper after 18 months of the war; "Ireland During the War," by Mr. J. M. Hone; "The [illegible] the keepers of their [illegible] rose in rank until [illegible] in his household [illegible] the War," by Professor Bedwere the he[illegible]d and an interesting discussion on "Belgium and Pan-Netherlandism," by Mr. R. C. de Weerdt.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW.

To the March number Major Stuart-Stephens contributes a most interesting article entitled "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing," which deals from personal experience with the methods of the German Secret Police System in England and elsewhere. There has come into the writer's possession, and he reproduces, a copy of the instructions which are given to Germany's secret agents; these are a model of detail and forethought, but are unfortunately too long to quote. Miss F. Tennyson Jesse in "From the French Front" has some home-truths for us in England. She says that the first wave of enthusiasm for the English has subsided, one of the reasons being that the French are quite incapable of understanding the English mania for self-depreciation. Certain newspapers which have done much good in England by their drastic criticisms and exposures have done harm in France. But Miss Jesse sees hope:—

Not that there is the smallest danger of any loosening of friendship between us and France, but in bringing any vast body of men of one nation in contact with another there is bound to be a certain amount of friction. A complete understanding between the two nations is a thing to be worked for, and it is not to be gained by shutting eyes and ears and hoping for the best. Now that we have compulsion this *rapprochement* should be easier, for that is something which the French know and understand. "Are you going to have conscription?" was the one eager question on every tongue in those weeks while its fate hung in the balance. For the union of a nation's force, which is impossible without the democracy of universal service, can alone bring about that fusion which France has attained. The united soul of her people is pressing towards fruition as surely as the crops that are ripening over the battle-torn countryside, and, like them, it has been watered by blood and tears.

For the rest, Mr. Austin Harrison is rather savagely sarcastic in "In the Interval" at the expense of Mr. Asquith's "irreplaceability," and Alice and Claude Askew tell once more the story of the agony of the Serbian Army. [illegible] articles in the March number are mentioned elsewhere.

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THE FORT[illegible] REVIE[illegible]

[illegible]MA MONTH BY M[illegible]

[illegible]E" AT THE NEW THEATR[illegible]

She [illegible] [illegible]ie, [illegible] bliss. [illegible] [illegible]lt thou[illegible]

SOME of the most importa[illegible] March *Fortnightly* are notic[illegible] lack of space alone prevents our [illegible] more detail to several other features of a strong number. Mr. Arthur Baumann, in a paper entitled "Is Democracy to Blame?" disagrees with Dr. Dillon's theory that our failure in the war on land is due largely, if not mainly, to our democratic government. History, he says, proves that under a purely aristocratic *régime* England committed far more and far worse military blunders than any that can be laid at the door of the present Government. In one respect only does the writer agree with Dr. Dillon in his view that democracy has hampered our efficiency as a war power :—

> The Trade Unions have hung like a millstone round the neck of the Government. The discussions between Mr. Lloyd George and the representatives of organised labour about wages and output and the employment of women are only comparable to the discussion by the Council of Constantinople of a theological text while Mahomet was thundering at the gates. This deplorable selfishness and narrowness of mind are the fruits of the teaching by both political parties during the last ten years. The Trades Disputes Act of 1906, which the Conservatives denounced but dared not reject, placed the Trade Unions above the law of tort and contract, and convinced their members that they were everything and the rest of Great Britain nothing. The war will alter the perspective of classes and individuals, and may teach Trade Union leaders and Syndicalists that organised labour, though powerful, does not comprise the whole scheme of a civilised State. Undoubtedly, also, organised labour has retarded the adoption of compulsory military service by a year, and thus cost us about £1,000,000,000 and very many lives.

Mr. J. M. Kennedy examines the finances of the belligerent Powers; Mr. J. A. R. Marriott in a most interesting review of the trend and tradition of Russian policy towards Constantinople since the days of Peter the Great, protests against the premature, and apparently gratuitous, announcements as to the destination of the Byzantine capital after the war on the ground of the legitimate uneasiness which they caused to the Balkan States on whose neutrality or active assistance we counted; and Mr. Archibald Hurd, continuing his articles on "The Secrets of the Admiralty," retells the story how the [illegible]am to be First [illegible] April 30th, 1805, [illegible]nged the whole [illegible]t a time when [illegible]ere apparently [illegible]nd Mr. Julius Price [illegible]taly's military efforts [illegible]s in the recent serious de[illegible]ania signs that her part in t[illegible]ations may of necessity have to [illegible]t limited.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is a mass of good reading in the 224 pages of the March *Nineteenth Century*. Perhaps the most striking of the articles not noticed elsewhere is M. Emile Vandervelde's impressions of the Battle of the Yser in October, 1914, of which he was a witness. The writer recognises that the deliberate flooding of the land by the Belgian Army had a great effect on the battle, but denies that it was conclusive :—

> Grâce à ce barrage liquide, les lignes de l'Yser devenaient impossibles et si, depuis un an, les pertes de l'armée belge ont été relativement faibles, c'est à sa protection qu'on le doit. Si le contact était immédiat sur tout le front, comme il l'est devant Dixmude, il y a longtemps que nos effectifs, insuffisamment renouvelés, seraient, ou à peu près, réduits à rien. Mais, d'autre part, ce serait une erreur de penser que, sans l'inondation, la bataille de l'Yser eût été perdue. Quand elle arriva sur le front des troupes, l'ennemi, sur presque tous les points, était déjà en échec, les renforts français étaient entrés en action.

Lord Cromer in "Vox Populi" makes Sir Martin Conway's book *The Crowd in Peace and War* a pendant for his own experiences and philosophy of the psychology of crowds, and emphasises the distinction between crowd-compellers, such as Gladstone, Parnell, and Disraeli, and crowd-exponents, of whom, he says, Mr. Lloyd George is the most eminent in England at the present time. Sir Thomas Barclay's "In Gremio Deorum" is described as a super-historical phantasy of Berlin, 19—? and shows Berlin on the verge of revolution, and the Kaiser executing a *volte-face* and urging his people to pray for peace. Two kindred subjects which are, and must be, of

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NOMENCLATURE.

vital importance [illegible] with by Dr. W. [illegible] tality: A Probl[illegible]ing article in *The Canadian* Miss Constanc[illegible]ebruar[illegible], written by Isabel Children's Foo[illegible] [illegible]hat's in a Name?" Edith Sellers in "[illegible]n is given regarding Want." The spiritua[illegible]iety of names one's is described by The Ri[illegible]ht surname, says the one aspect of her mat[illegible]d, is a record [illegible]her Forests, by Mr. E. B. St[illegible] less brief [illegible]ad of the Forestry Departme[illegible] [illegible] Univer-sity. Miss Gertrude [illegible]gston contributes a very able article on a [illegible]bject which is very much to the fore just [illegible], our relations with America. She says

I say that Ameri[illegible] sympathies have been neglected, and the [illegible]ower of her friendship left unwatered and u[illegible]ended, because we are too short-sighted to [illegible]e that there are millions of people who hav[illegible] nothing in common with us but the mother tongue. We cannot fathom how our discretion, on which we pride ourselves, might be mistaken for disapproval, and that a silence we mean for sympathy may also by a more lively nation be mistaken for self-righteousness.

Finally, there are four papers not bearing on the war: Mr. Usuf Ali's warm appreciation of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty of India; "Erasmus, the Educator of Europe," by Professor Foster Watson; "This World's Place in the Universe," by A. P. Sinnett; and "The Return of Rousseau," by Mr. Cecil Chesterton.

THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

"ADMIRAL," in the opening article, "The Navy and the War," says all the civilised nations should protest and make common cause in putting down the murderous conduct of submarines in their action against merchant ships, whether liners or trading vessels. Now is the time for neutrals to make themselves heard, so that this special form of murder may not be made a precedent in future wars. The writer also agrees with Mr. Pollen as to the steps which ought to be taken in regard to our blockade:—(1) The siege of Germany must be by blockade, and not under an Order in Council. (2) It must be a blockade proclaimed jointly by all the Allies. (3) The main conduct of the siege should be in the hands of the British Admiralty as agent for the Allies.

[illegible]es," Captain H. M. [illegible]e results of the Derby the keepers of their [illegible]g of the Military Service rose in rank until t[illegible]on of Gallipoli, the progress in his household [illegible]e Balkans, and doings on the were the her[illegible] [illegible] and Western fronts. An excellent map of Macedonia accompanies his paper.

"Sheer Hulk" chats in true sailor style about "A Century of Naval Gunnery." The brilliant achievements of our naval gunners during the present war show no trace of the unregenerated days when one of the gun-captains, after sending two successive shots through the canvas of the target, managed to knock away one of the posts. "What's the d——d fool doing?" came a voice from the bridge. "Does he want to keep us out all day?"

"Some Merits of Our Old Military System" are discussed by "Rooinek," who asserts that our military system was neither so haphazard nor uneconomical as the pessimists would have us believe, and it actually gave us a far greater number of men, either trained or partially trained, than could have been contemplated from official statistics.

K. E. Younge gives extracts from "Some Peninsular Letters" written by an ensign in the 38th Regiment; Major-General T. F. Lloyd contributes a study of "Anglo-French Relations" from the death of Henry II. to the end of the Hundred Years' War; Major J. J. Crooks publishes "A Statement of Events in Senegal and Goree," 1758 to 1784; L. FitzGerald in "A Famous French Admiral" reviews the career of De Suffren, the finest naval strategist and one of the boldest fighting seamen that France has ever produced; Percy Cross Standing writes on "Bernard O'Higgins in the Chilian War"; and Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, in "Progress in Aeronautics," has some fine things to say about the efficiency of our service aviators.

THE special feature of the February *Bookman* is "An Appreciation of Gene-Stratton Porter," which is illustrated by a number of most interesting photographs. Mrs. Porter writes on "My Work and My Critics," and says: "I am sorry for some of my critics who are wasting ink on criticisms so far from the point and the truth." An article on Theodore Watts-Dunton gives "two sides of his many-sidedness."

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THE CANDID [illegible]AMA MONTH BY M[illegible]A

Mr. Gibson Bowles a[illegible] *The Candid Quarterly* are [illegible] make our flesh creep. With [illegible] of two articles, one on Nelson, [illegible] Lord Lister, the whole of the current number is devoted to a flagellation, on the now familiar lines, of the Government and all its works. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, the Cabinet, Parliament, the conduct of the War on Land, the strangling of the Navy, the "sham blockade," the recent judicial decisions on the status of enemy aliens, the Government attitude towards trade, and, particularly and above all, the iniquities of the Foreign Office—all come under the flail. Looking north, south, east, and west, *The Candid Quarterly* sees no gleam of sunshine anywhere. Our rulers have consistently left undone those things which they ought to have done, and done those things they ought not to have done. Now, it is too true that in many things the Government have exposed themselves to the gravest criticism, and much good may be done by able and qualified critics exercising their proper functions, which are those not only of pulling down but of building up; but unfortunately the contributors to *The Candid* are so much occupied with the congenial work of destruction that one searches in vain for any sign of constructive policy—and thereby they go far to destroy their own case.

One turns with relief from the controversial portion of the review to an admirable article dealing with a little-known period of Nelson's career, when as a post-captain in the Navy, stationed at Barbados in 1784, being not yet twenty-six, poor, without interest and without friends, he successfully defied his own Admiral, the Admiralty at home, and the Law Officers of the Crown, and first revealed himself the Hero that Copenhagen and Trafalgar proved him to be. The Navigation Laws then in force provided that all trade must be carried on in British ships manned by British crews; but Nelson found that the majority of the trade in the islands was conducted in American ships in open violation of the law, with the connivance of the planters, merchants, and authorities. In the teeth of almost crushing opposition and without help he set himself to stamp out the trade, and finally vindicated his action. The writer concludes that it [illegible] that Nelson was [illegible]ng, friendless, poor [illegible]fession and his [illegible] pleasure of the [illegible] asserted himself and [illegible]ainst them all; when [illegible] he disclosed the law, [illegible] defiance of him took [illegible] with governors, Custom Houses, [illegible]nters, and the whole population [illegible] Indies yelping at him, ready to tear him in p[illegible]es, and certain at least, as it seemed, to ruin [illegible]n, while the awful and experienced Admiral [illegible]ood antagonistic by warning him that he [illegible]d certainly get into a scrape: it was when in [illegible]e of all this he still held on his course, cont[illegible]d to seize the ships as duty dictated, and wh[illegible]n attacked in the courts took the seamanlike [illegible]solution to plead and argue his case himself aga[illegible]st the opinion of the Attorney-General and in [illegible]nflict with the best lawyers of the colony—that is when he first displayed the matchless quality of his courage, the extent of his industry, the clearness of his vision, the accuracy of his judgment, the wealth of his resources.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Englishwoman month by month chronicles the wonderful way in which women have seized their opportunity in every field during the war. When all is over and we settle down once more to the normal there will be on record abundant testimony to the spirit of every class of English womanhood. In the March number R. D. contributes "Shop Sixty—England," an impression of a munition factory where educated women worked side by side with factory girls with the happiest results:

> Our arrival caused no excitement; a few greeted us with smiles, most continued their pursuits with polite indifference, there was no staring, no tittering comments on our appearance—then and always we were treated with the most perfect courtesy by all, and though we are commonly called "the ladies," it is certainly not because of any superiority of our manners to those of our fellow workers.

Miss Tennyson Jesse describes a visit to the celebrated Renault Works outside Paris, now devoted to munitions; Miss Gertrude Pares tells of her experiences with the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit in the Serbian retreat; and other articles in an excellent number are "A Woman's Training Colony," by L. Hay-Cooper; "Institution Management," by H. Reynard, and the "Lace and Lace Makers of Belgium," by G. Milford.

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THE CORN NOMENCLATURE. — is a very good one, con-

The Cornhill lowing articles of war-
with an unpub ning article in *The Canadian* the keepers of their ear of Fear," by Boyd
on "Napoleo February, written by Isabel rose in rank until Lemnos," by Brigadier-
with a caric itle, "What's in a Name?" in his household MacMunn; "The 'Friends'
pencil. For this L on is given regarding were the he by Mrs. M. E. Clarke, and a
a prefatory note. ciety of names one's further description of "A Battery in Being,"
an interesting article surname. says the- under the title of "The New Ubique," by
teristics of English C od, is a record in- Jeffery E. Jeffery.
veterate habit of self-c or less brief says:—

What we need at th ment, when
the nation is called u to summon all her
spiritual strength to fend her threatened
existence, is to see, ste y and as a whole, the
nature of our nation irit, and so to let our
conviction of its val a thing worth fighting
and, if need be, dy for, rest upon a settled
and reasoned cons usness.

Professor R. A. Gregory, in an article entitled "Practical Purpose in Scientific Research," deals with the all-important principle of replacing artificially the substances removed from the soil by crops. He is of the opinion that knowing the nature of a soil, and the needs of a plant, suitable artificial fertilisers can be applied to make up any deficiency in the main constituents required for vigorous and profitable growth. The following story illustrates the fatal mistakes that are constantly being made through lack of knowledge, for soil may be rich in humus, nitrogen and phosphorus, and yet almost barren land because deficient in potassium :—

A man who has been farming soil of this kind came to see a demonstration field of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and brought with him his wife and children. "As he stood looking first on the corn on the treated and untreated land, and then at his wife and children, he broke down and cried like a child. Later he explained to the superintendent who was showing him the experiments that he had put the best of his life into that kind of land. 'The land looked rich,' he said, 'as rich as any land I ever saw. I bought it and drained it and built my house on a sandy knoll. The first crops were fairly good, and we hoped for better crops, but instead they grew worse and worse. We raised what we could on a small patch of sandy land, and kept trying to find out what we could grow on this black bogus land. Sometimes I helped the neighbours and got a little money, but my wife and I and my older children have wasted twenty years on this land. Poverty, poverty, always! How was I to know that this single substance which you call potassium was all we needed to make this land productive and valuable?

THE WORLD'S WORK.

SEVERAL of the articles in the February number of this enterprising magazine have been noted elsewhere. James Armstrong, in "Cutting Communications" explains the process of bridge destruction and reconstruction, how dynamite and wet guncotton do their work, the different methods necessary for steel and masonry structures, the salvaging of broken bridges, and the limited possibilities of breaking highroad communications. Some idea of the destruction wrought in this direction may be gathered from the fact that the Nord Railway of France alone lost two hundred bridges during the German advance and retreat. "Building the Longest Telephone" is described by Frederick A. Talbot. This is the line across the North American Continent, between New York and San Francisco, a distance of 3,390 miles, the project of Theodore N. Vail, the telephone king. Mr. Talbot gives an exceedingly interesting account of the difficulties, and fine sketches of the men engaged. Dealing with "New Tilling Machinery for the Farmer," William Leighton says there must be left at home a sufficiently quick-witted leaven of inventive skill to produce, and deftness to use, such modern machinery for the farm as may solve a problem which has been gathering force all through the war.

Other notable features are "Men and Women Of To-Day," "The Great Test," the first of a series of efforts to cast up old reputations in new lights; "Perfectly Peaceful Prussians," a vivacious and clever sketch of two opposite types, the genial little Professor and the frightful Fraulein Kopf; "The Development of the Garden Pea," by Walter F. Giles, who writes with profound knowledge of the "first early," interesting crossings, origins, and the wild pea; and "The Saving Grace of Sales Sense," the last article on the philosophy of selling, by James H. Collings.

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THE SUNDAY ... MA MONTH BY M... GAZETTE.

THE Editor of this w... (Mr. W. Grinton-Berry) ... lations for the high standar... manages to maintain throughou... The March number is exceedingly good and is capitally illustrated. Norman R. Vennew contributes an article, "God on the Battlefield," and he asks and answers the question, What is the effect of the war on our brave troops at the front? A timely paper is that on "The Isles of Greece," which deals with Cyprus, Corfu, Crete, Rhodes, Melita, Mitylene, and other islands, tracing their chequered and tragic history from the earliest times.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE March number of this popular family magazine has a striking cover design—"When Spring Breaks in an English Lane," from the painting by Hayward Young. The opening article is by Dr. Frank Crane, and he suggests in his paper—"Thought Training"—a few simple exercises in soul or mind-training. A long list of other articles by writers eminently qualified to treat of their various subjects make up an excellent number. The Editor's contribution on "The Notebook of My London Garden" and Mr. E. Henderson-Smith's remarks on "The Shady Side of the Garden" are sure to attract attention. Poultry-keeping is just now advocated by many economists, and Constance Massie writes a timely article for "the girl who knows nothing about poultry-keeping," in which she manages to convey a deal of practical information.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

THE March number of this magazine is an excellent issue. The Countess of Warwick writes on "Restaurant Parties," and declares that "as a nation we have still to master the art of cookery." "One Who Knows Him" contributes a strikingly illustrated "appreciation" of Sir Douglas Haig, who has "the rare faculty of keeping the mind open to ideas, and free alike from prejudice and narrowness," while his "mastery over men is spiritual rather than material." Sir Douglas is young—still one of the youngest generals in the British Army. "You feel that he is a man who will forget nothing in preparing to strike, and will pause at nothing when the moment has come to strike."

... AT THE NEW THEATR...

She came ... bliss. ... built thou...

...e of price for this ... 4d. to 6d.—the ...ery reader will ...ny per week as ... accepted the addi... acco." In the issue ... a capital array of ...terest at the present time. ...ew with Mr. Cecil Husk, th... medium who is now blind and bedridd... much information is given about one ...ose wonderful manifestations of materi...ed spirits have been described in detai... some of Florence Maryatt's books. T... addresses, by Miss Lind-Af-Hageby and ...ss Muriel Brown respectively, deal with th... growing interest in Psychic Questions, whic... has been caused by the terrible conflict now raging. Mr. A. Vout Peters, who has been doing splendid work throughout Britain since the war, tells of some wonderful cases of spirit return. W. H. Evans, the inspired shoemaker of Merthyr Tydfil, contributes a beautiful essay on "The Valley of Dreams," and Mr. C. G. Sanders gives suggestions as to how will-power can be increased by rational training.

THE OCCULT REVIEW.

THE *Occult Review* for March contains a very interesting article on "Psychical Phenomena in Herodotus," by J. Arthur Hill, who says that, now that the psychical manifestations of olden time, recorded in the Bible, Herodotus, and other old books, are being paralleled in our own times, they are much more real and intelligible, and we find that the majority of these psychical happenings have become credible. Mr. Hill quotes many interesting psychic "cases" from Herodotus, who, he says, was an exceptionally careful investigator for his time and far more reliable than has hitherto been believed. Irene E. Toye Warner describes some of the methods used by the magicians of the black art in Egypt. Katherine Cox tells some remarkable second-sight experiences of two girls, each being the seventh child of a seventh child. William Gillespie contributes an interesting paper on "Family Death Warnings," and Mr. E. H. Crabb writes on the new psychology, and maintains that since the war we have refocussed our spiritual camera and readjusted the lens; the new life which will grow out of the present tempest will compensate the nation for its past agonies.

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NOMENCLATURE.

As the nation[illegible] rule that politi[illegible] group news a[illegible] *The Kataluna* [illegible] full description of [illegible] *The Japana Espera*[illegible] the Island of Form[illegible] describes the lesson[illegible] the prisoners them[illegible] military camps, an[illegible] lation of noted Russi[illegible] *Esperantist* is nearly [illegible] of Captain Mudie, a[illegible] continues its work [illegible] So the magazine [illegible] *Esperanto*, publi[illegible] article just no[illegible] Editor, M. H[illegible] societies forg[illegible] moral nor economical, but problems of law and politics and that arbitration is not sufficient because it has no power behind it to compel obedience. Other articles are upon the Russian drink question; the land where amusement never fails (Australia), and the economical side of vegetarianism. The number of requests from Russia for correspondents is an interesting fact.

But there is one magazine which makes use of Esperanto, and of which the *Svisa Esperantisto* declared that its only internationality is in its language. It is the organ of the German Government, which with its usual perspicacity has caught at the

[illegible]ning article in *The Canadian* [illegible] February, written by Isabel [illegible] "What's in a Name?" [illegible]n is given regarding [illegible]iety of names one's [illegible] surname, says th[illegible]ndo [illegible]ood, is a record[illegible]en by [illegible] less brief [illegible] of the [illegible] the trans- [illegible] authors. *The British* [illegible]led with a biography [illegible] *The Esperanto Monthly* [illegible] teachers and students. [illegible] the widest interests is [illegible]ed in Geneva, its leading [illegible] is on Peace Problems, its [illegible]ler, holding that the peace [illegible] that the problem is neither [illegible]

the keepers of their [illegible] rose in rank until [illegible] in his household [illegible] were the he[illegible] [illegible]nto for its propaganda [illegible] *The Internacia? Bulteno* [illegible] account of the war from the [illegible]t of view. The January number contains the speech of the Chancellor in the Reichstag on December 9th, 1915, with all the interpolations, which give it a spirit that our concentrated reports do not, and one must confess that the full account here given rings true. When, however, a speech of Asquith is reported, or an account given of the service in memory of Miss Cavell, the editorial comments are, to say the least, somewhat twisted; the execution is justified because in August, 1914, a woman, Julia Wautenghem, was executed as a spy by the Belgian authorities! Bernard Shaw is, of course, brought in to show what hypocrites the English are. The German righteousness is further proved by the "frightful" *Baralong* crime. In much the same way Lord Bryce's testimony is out of court because he did not examine Belgians *in Liege* or *Dinant*! Certainly the sense of humour is wanting here, as also in the diary of the war, for in the *Bulteno* for November, where the doings of January and a part of February are recorded, there are daily victories and no defeats, except the loss of one Parseval after it had done fine work in bombarding Libau! The literary part is a translation of Conan Doyle's "Captain of the *Polestar*, the Submerging of England!"

ESPERANTO NOTES.

There is nothing very sensational to report just now. In all countries the groups are working steadily if quietly, advantage being taken of refugee colonies, internment camps and amongst soldiers to bring the knowledge of a simple common language before just the people who feel the need of it. This is usually individual work. A soldier or a prisoner who knows Esperanto sends for books and soon these create an interest. The Central Society is now at Geneva instead of in Paris, for being a neutral country communications can be received from all quarters. The International Congress of 1915 took place in San Francisco, but, of course, very few Europeans were enabled to attend. There will be no other during the war. It is proposed to hold the British Congress in York this year if a sufficient attendance is probable, and so all who hope to be present are asked to communicate at once with the Secretary, Mr. W. Lawrence, 6 Dodgson Terrace, Acomb, York, so that a decision can be made. The London Club, which meets on Friday evenings as usual, has some very interesting lectures upon its list, such as that on the Fiords of Norway by Mr. Bredall, the well-known Secretary of "Cooks." The monthly Sunday service at Harecourt Church, Canonbury, had a very large attendance on February 13th, the service being especially in memory of Captain Mudie. The lessons were from 1 Corinthians, 15th chapter, and the 7th chapter of Revelation. The whole of the service was, as always, in Esperanto.

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Good St[illegible] MA MONTH BY M[illegible]zines.

[illegible]" AT THE NEW THEATR[illegible]

HE had but recently met a lady while in the country, and home he wrote asking her to marry him, and requesting an answer by telegraph. On receiving the letter the lady rushed to the telegraph office. "How much does it cost now to send a telegram?" she demanded. "Ninepence for twelve words," answered the clerk; and this was the telegram her suitor received: "Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes, Yes."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

"My father and I know everything in the world," said a small boy to his older companion. "All right," said the latter. 'Where's Asia?" It was a stiff question, but the little fellow answered coolly: "That is one of the questions my father knows."—*The Sunday at Home.*

"How are you getting on at your new place?" asked a lady of a girl whom she had recommended for a situation. "Very well, thank you," answered the girl. "I'm glad to hear it," said the other; "your employer is a very nice lady, and you cannot do too much for her." "I don't mean to, ma'am," was the innocent reply."—*The Royal Magazine.*

THE Kaiser's incessant invocation of Providence recalls the nigger's Sunday chicken. As the black man carved he said, with a grateful, humble air: "Let us thank Providence for this here meal, dear friends. This here capon belonged to Judge Sharp, my neighbour, and I prayed hard that the bird might fly into my garden. But it never, never came. Then I prayed, dear friends, that I might go over into its yard and fetch it, and the very first time of asking, dear friends, Providence granted my request."—*The Organist and Choirmaster.*

A SERGEANT-MAJOR was questioning a man about his religious denomination; the man boasted he had none. "Then you don't believe in the commandment about keeping the Sabbath day?" said the sergeant-major. "No," answered the man proudly and promptly. "You're just the man I want to clean the orderly room out on Sundays," said the sergeant-major.—*Christian Life.*

[illegible]eyes," declared [illegible]the young girl. She [illegible]ie, [illegible]ther's hair." "No, [illegible]tered the girl. "And sh[illegible]d [illegible]ow it."—*The New Mag[illegible]* wi[illegible]

"How [illegible]ast suit you, John?" inquired the [illegible]de anxiously. "It's just right, dearest," [illegible]d her husband. "It may be plebeian, bu[illegible] I'm awfully fond of calves' liver for breal[illegible]." "So am I, dear," said the wife. "Oh, [illegible]n, don't you think it would pay us to k[illegible] calf? Then we could have liver every mor[illegible]ng for breakfast."—*The Windsor Magazine.*

HE went to dine with a bachelor friend who prided himself that his few pictures were gems. After having enjoyed themselves well—too well, in fact—at dinner, they adjourned to the picture gallery, where the host pointed out to his guest a landscape, saying, "What do you think of that, my boy, eh?" The following reply was hiccoughed rather than spoken: "Beautiful, old chap—very fine—awf'lly good! Trees wave 'bout so na'shally!"—*The Canadian Magazine.*

TEACHER: "I'm surprised at you, Sammy Wicks, that you cannot tell me when Christopher Columbus discovered America! What does the chapter heading of the week's lesson read?" Sammy: "'Columbus—1492.'" Teacher: "Well, isn't that plain enough? Did you never see it before?" Sammy: "Yes'm, yes'm; but I always thought it was his telephone number."—*Harper's Monthly Magazine.*

"I'VE decided on a name for baby," said the young mother, who had been going in for a course of classical reading. "I shall call her Euphrosyne." Her husband didn't care for the suggestion, but being a tactful fellow he was far too wise to say so. "Splendid," he said cheerfully. "The first girl I ever loved was called Euphrosyne, and the name has very pleasant memories for me." There was a brief, pregnant silence. Then: "We will call her Elizabeth, after my mother," said the young wife firmly.—*Pearson's Magazine.*

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Rando[illegible] NOMENCLATURE. [illegible] Reviews.

THE DEE[illegible]

SOME young officer[illegible] behind a show of cy[illegible] astonished me recen[illegible] which began over a [illegible] We were talking about [illegible] Tolstoy. He remarked [illegible] heavy. If you want [illegible] Russian character you [illegible] and Dostoievsky." [illegible] so rife among officers, [illegible] mask. Beneath it i[illegible] darity and the need [illegible] which tries to break its earth-bound confines and find the hope that is born of Heaven. A certain colonel I know would laugh at this, were he to read it—which is not likely. He connives at any joke calculated to discredit religion. And yet I have seen him unmistakably moved by the hymn, "Fight the good fight." And when I spoke to him recently of our approaching move for the Front, he replied in his usual drawl, but with honesty and feeling: "The boys will be all right. They'll do their bit. Yes, though it's hell—don't you make any mistake, it's hell—they'll play their part."—REV. FRANK FAIRFAX, C.F., in *The United Methodist Magazine.*

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE EASTERN PEOPLES.

AMONG the signs of increasing spiritual life and vigour in the Salvation Army I have noted with great thankfulness during the last two or three years a growing interest in all that concerns the extension of the Kingdom of Christ among the heathen, or, as we sometimes say, the non-Christian peoples of the world. This has been specially marked during the last year. It may be that the awful danger into which the war has thrown so much that is precious to the Western nations has served to make this interest more manifest, or it may be that I have been more alert than heretofore to tokens of its presence. Whether this is so or not, I am sure that there is a growing sympathy among us with the Eastern peoples, and that it has been quickened rather than otherwise by recent events.—GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH, in *All the World.*

[illegible]S PROSPERITY.

[illegible] the keepers of their [illegible] rose in rank until [illegible] in his households of prosperity in many work- were the heromes inevitably lead to much waste. They will not know how to save effectively. They will enjoy having a good time while it is within their grasp, not knowing what a day may bring forth. But the richer classes know how to save out of the windfalls of war and are undoubtedly doing so. So much is this the case that we heard a financial expert remark the other day that at the close of the war ninety-five per cent. of the nation will be in pawn to the other five per cent. Allowing for the exaggeration of these figures there is sufficient truth in them to make us all "furiously to think."—*The Welsh Outlook.*

MISDIRECTED EFFORTS.

As a concrete example of misdirected effort I cite the case of a woman known to me who works all day at a V.A.D. hospital, leaving her home to take care of itself. She is not rich, and she has never had the means or the power to attract efficient service. Her husband and children are neglected, her house being run by just anybody, meals insufficient, and therefore uneconomical, served at any odd time; that woman, however good and welcome her service may be at the hospital, is a failure, and no inspiration can go out from her in any direction that will be felt. She has failed in the initial stages, thrown over responsibilities more sacred and binding than the care of wounded heroes. If her example were widely followed, which, happily for our homes, is not at all probable, she would be a menace rather than an asset where her country is concerned. She is in a very small minority, of course; still, she exists, and has to be guarded against.—ANNIE S. SWAN, in *Woman at Home and Girls' Realm.*

THE VALUE OF DISCIPLINE.

THE present war has yielded many a fruitful lesson in discipline to us women here in England. Eighteen months ago, how many of us were novices in the work we wished to take in hand—from the organising of real working committees to the management of full-blown hospitals! Many voluntary hospitals have had to learn the bitter lessons of patience and obedience to the authorities

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before they were allow[illegible] use, particularly those [illegible] spirit of free lance and a[illegible] most of this voluntary aid [illegible] officer who was in charge of [illegible] one of these hospitals told me [illegible] terrifying experience that even the horrors of the battlefield seemed to pale before it. Each of the twenty charming society ladies who composed the hospital unit had a theory of her own as to nursing and hospital management, and a fixed idea as to where this particular one should be established. Happily a couple of months of enforced patience and submission to discipline wrought a wonderful change. These rebellious ones soon formed an integral part of an efficient hard-working hospital.—LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, *in Pearson's Magazine.*

THE IDEAL OF ENGLAND.

LIBERTY of the individual, yet conformity of that liberty to the good of all, this has been the ideal of England always. It gives the English their arrogance, but it gives them, too, their stability; it gives them stubbornness, but it gives them a splendid sense of justice and moral right. He who carries out the difficult rule of loving his neighbour as himself will doubtless love that neighbour better for loving himself so well.—LAURA SPENCER, in *The Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine.*

NATIONAL PUBLICITY.

THE need of action abroad is most palpable. One of our worst deficiencies during the war has been our failure to keep the neutral nations systematically informed of our cause and its progress. We cannot rely on the Government for any such legitimate service of national publicity. Whitehall is hopeless as an advertiser of the British Empire. I claim for the proposed common engineering federation that one of its most useful duties would be to keep our honour bright in foreign lands. We are the custodians of a legacy of immeasurable value from our often despised Victorian ancestors. They set before the world a standard of solid quality and consistent integrity, and the word of an Englishman and the sterling excellence of British manufactures are still a universal tradition.—T. C. ELDER, in *The Engineering Review.*

[illegible] "BLOOD [illegible]RS."

[illegible] there has been a [illegible]er of new houses [illegible]eyes, the past twelve [illegible] of such cottages has [illegible] there increase in the price [illegible]red arily to the squeezing [illegible] in the building trade [illegible] war conditions, it is [illegible] day within twenty per cent. of pre-[illegible], and there is no indication that prices are [illegible] to be lower after the war. Timber may [illegible], but the combines have got their hand[illegible] the prices and are not likely to take them [illegible]. Instances of this sort of thing might be [illegible] by the hundred, showing how, despite in many cases actual decrease in the cost [illegible] production, the price of material and fitt[illegible]gs has increased until in many cases it [illegible] doubled. The "bloodsuckers," to employ a term which has become current, will be found to be not the house owner and his agent so much as those who, behind the scenes, have squeezed out the independent firms and then embarked on a deliberate policy of raising prices.—*Garden Cities and Town Planning Magazine.*

EXTENDING THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

THE Kingdom of Heaven is God's main plan and objective. He is (honestly) more concerned with the Kingdom of Heaven than with the British Empire. Not that He thinks little of that, and if a world-wide empire can further His purposes, as the Roman roads furthered the activity of St. Paul, well and good. But not otherwise. God has no interest, as such, in the mere extension of territory ruled by us; God has no interest, as such, in the fact that on the said empire the "sun never sets." . . . There are forty millions of people in Britain. How many are interested in the extension of the Kingdom to all nations? Say half a million, and it leaves thirty-nine and a half million of this Christian land practically indifferent to the full range of the Mission of Christ. I hope it is not harsh to say it, but I verily believe that the mass of Britishers care less about the extension of the Kingdom of Heaven than they do about a halfpenny an hour in wages or a game of Sunday golf.—REV. L. GEORGE BUCHANAN, in *The Churchman.*

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NOMENCLATURE.

In an entertaining article in *The Canadian Magazine* for February, written by Isabel Skelton and entitled "What's in a Name?" a good deal of information is given regarding the multiplicity and variety of names one's fellow-citizens bear. A surname, says the writer, when understood, is a record of family history more or less brief. For instance :—

What a fund of medical lore and history is recalled by the name Leach. The first Mr. Leach was unquestionably a physician who cured all humanity's ills by bleeding with the aid of his somewhat too eager assistant. Again, the name Mowcher must have been derived from an ancestor who created great amazement in his village by disregarding the primitive method of blowing his nose, and using instead a *mouchoir*.

The writer says it is a pleasant pastime for a democratic people to consider how many of their present high-sounding titles sprang from lowly offices, and gives these examples :—

The Stuarts or Stewarts were in the beginning the keepers of their masters' hogs, but gradually rose in rank until they became the chief officers in his household. An especially famous branch were the hereditary Stewards of the Crown of Scotland. The Marshalls were the stable-keepers who saw to the curry-combing of the horses. The Chamberlains were the most intimate servants in the seigneurial house. The surname Chambers also comes from this office. Blower and Horniman are descendants of the man who at a chase called the dogs together. Cleaver and Claver have for their forefather the clavinger or keeper of the keys.

Our most common surname—Smith—is a trade appellation. The smith of the Middle Ages supplied a vast number of the most ordinary mechanical needs of the people, and he was everywhere; consequently he has left the largest impression upon our nomenclature. It appears that Goodlad and Luckman mean not what they so plainly say—but rather good lathe—*i.e.*, a good barn—and a servant of Luke, respectively.

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The CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

2/6 **For March** **2/6**

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THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD.
By The Right Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker, M.P.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.
By The Right Hon. Charles Hobhouse, M.P.

THE VICE-ROYALTY OF LORD HARDINGE
By Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.

THE WAR AND THE NATIONAL TEMPER: A YEAR LATER.
By Sir W. Ryland Adkins, M.P.

PERSIA AND THE ALLIES. By Dr. E. J. Dillon.

THE NATIONAL IDEA.
By Professor J. Holland Rose, Litt.D.

THE SHAPING OF MID-EUROPE.
By H. N. Brailsford.

THE FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE WAR.
By T. Farman.

IRELAND DURING THE WAR.
By J. M. Hone.

THE UKRAINIANS (RUTHENIANS) AND THE WAR.
By Bedwin Sands.

BELGIUM AND PAN-NETHERLANDISM.
By Raymond Colleye De Weerdt.

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT:—
THE FORGE IN WAR-TIME.
REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

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MUSICAL EURHYTHMICS

THOSE of us who have heard M. Jacques Dalcroze lecture on his system of Eurhythmics, and have seen demonstrations of his ideas given by pupils, will be glad to be reminded by Mrs. E. A. R. Haigh's article on the subject, in the January number of *The Theosophist*, of the beautiful results he has achieved from his system of the musical training of the entire human body through movement. Plato long ago insisted that the ideal form of education was "the education of gymnastic for the body and music for the soul."

Mr. Dalcroze has himself explained why he has founded his system on a musical basis. He says: "If I base my system on music it is because music is a great psychic force, the result of human thought and expression, which, through its power to stimulate and control, can order all vital functions." Of the practical workings of the Dalcroze system it is difficult to speak without seeming to attempt to reduce to rules what is really a triumph of the individual personality:—

Some of M. Dalcroze's Pupils.

In demonstrations given by advanced pupils we see how a musical idea is first conveyed to them, perceived—not emotionally only, but with all the æsthetic faculties trained to act in concert—firmly grasped by the intellect and then translated into free and coherent expression under the control of the will. The effect—a test of all true art—is as effortless as a bird's flight, but one may conjecture how severe is the discipline which must precede such perfection of freedom.

The independence of the different parts of the body becomes so complete that the times of entirely different measures can be beaten concurrently—movements of the head marking a ¾ time, of the left arm a ⅔ time, of the right arm a ⅘ time, of the feet a ¼ time, all simultaneously.

By exercises such as these can the power of mental detachment and intensive concentration be cultivated to an extraordinary degree, while corresponding bodily movements, serving as a free outlet, react most healthfully upon the nervous system and exclude the danger of exhaustion.

Eurhythmics is perhaps still in its infancy, but it is not difficult to agree with Mrs. Haigh that its training is the most complete education in harmonious well-being that one can imagine:—

The quickness of vision, self-reliance, and clearness of vision which the exercises produce go far to eliminate the bias of disorderly thinking, of irrational impulse, which, more often than deliberate evil intention, lead to ill-regulated conduct

RECOLLECTIONS OF LOWELL.

Harper's Magazine for February contains an interesting article on James Russel Lowell, by Mr. E. S. Nadal. Mr. Nadal was Junior Secretary to the Legation when Lowell was appointed American Minister in London in 1879, and for some years he was intimate with him. The picture he presents is of a very charming personality: frank, kindly, a brilliant talker—Gladstone told an American that he was the best talker in London—and extraordinarily youthful in spirit. He once gave Mr. Nadal a piece of advice which all aspirants to literary fame should have constantly before them:—

I remember his saying—and I thought his remark was meant for me—that one important condition of success in literature was the wish to succeed. "If anyone really wants to do something," he said, "there may be a chance. But if you don't care, you won't do anything."

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Foreign Opinion on the War.

FRENCH.

COMMANDANT G. [illegible]ADA, writing in *La Revue* of February 1[illegible] to 15th, warns the Allies of the dangers of [illegible]naction, and of giving the enemy time to st[illegible] where he pleases, thus leaving him all th[illegible]itiative.

BEWARE OF GE[illegible]MAN BLUFF.

It is all very well, he [illegible]ys, to maintain that all the German offe[illegible]s are bluff to deceive Neutrals. Wa[illegible] a bluff that they overran Belgium, th[illegible] north of Franc[illegible], Russian Poland and Serbia? Was it a bluff that Bulgaria betrayed the *Entente*, that Greece turned against the Serbs and that Roumania delays her intervention? No, it was no bluff, and neither will it be when the Germans arrive in Constantinople. That is what the writer fears more than anything else—that, by a junction with the Turks, Germany will obtain that which she is finding difficulty in providing at home—men; untrained, it is true, but at least 1,200,000 of them. This is a very real danger, and one which can only be met by action. To train these men time is required, and it is in order to gain time that Germany is working. This is the explanation of the comparative quiet on all fronts, and of the hints thrown out broadcast in German papers that the winter shall be an inactive one.

When once Germany has procured these forces she will divide them up, a portion to remain for the European fronts; with the rest she will threaten England's possessions, Egypt and India, and this she hopes to do more thoroughly by her alliance with the Sultan and by using his influence to stir up the Moslems under French and British rule. But to do all this time is absolutely necessary, and for the safety of our country we must not give her the time she craves. Germany is out of breath; let us profit by it and crush her.

IS THERE A CRISIS IN GERMANY?

The internal crisis in Germany is the subject of an article by an anonymous author in *Le Correspondant* of January 25th. He puts aside at once the fables which have accumulated since the outbreak of war—that Germany was at her last gasp for food many months ago—an opinion which, with the war still raging, veered round to the opposite extreme and maintained the Germans were supermen, marvels of organisation, and in a state to continue the war for years.

The author takes the middle path, and by taking statistics from America, or from reports from German papers, gives a most interesting account of the condition of things in Germany. It is cheering to read his statistics of German trade, which show that our blockade is not quite such a leaky affair as we are sometimes told. In a comparison of Germany's imports and exports during the seven first months of 1914 and the seven first months of 1915 we find that in 1914 the imports were 22,097,771 pounds sterling to 31,194,038 exports; these in 1915 had dropped to 7,218,421 imports and 2,329,996 exports, and with regard to merchandise received in Germany from the United States for the same period in 1914

Le Rire. [Paris.

Constantine Reassured.

"Then I can sleep in peace?"
"Yes, mon brave, I will guard your house."

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there was 1,039,132 pounds sterling worth of wheat to 5,000 in 1915, and of cotton in 1914 they imported 13,634,174 pounds sterling, which dropped to 2,135,788 in 1915, and their other imports had vanished.

It is also cheering to learn that in Germany the Government contrives to muddle as much as elsewhere. It was shortsighted policy to order the slaughter of pigs on a large scale. And equally in their management of the potato supply they have made grave mistakes; prices were raised and many industrial districts failed to get any potatoes, whilst in others peasants who had reserved their stock, seeing a chance of profit, flooded the market with their produce, with the result that there was a glut, and many tons of potatoes were thrown away rotten. It is not to be denied that the Germans are making every effort to add to their supplies; all land is cultivated, including even the sides of the railways, and wheat is being imported from Roumania.

Prices are undoubtedly high, partly of course owing to scarcity, but also owing to speculation. Butter cards have been issued in Saxony, and are about to be in Berlin. The bread allowance, always insufficient for a workman, has been curtailed and there is a great lack of fat. The scientists have experimented to try and find a substitute, with some success; but the difficulty is to manufacture a sufficient quantity. They have also found a substitute for rubber that is usable. What their resources are in copper it is impossible to say, because prior to her entry into the war Italy supplied Germany with a large amount of that metal from America and Spain.

The people are sad and wish for peace, but they are intensely loyal, and, feeling that they are attacked, are steeling themselves to further sacrifices, and too much belief should not be placed in exaggerated reports of "Riots in Berlin." And again, the author denies that unfit men are being made to serve. The medical examination is severe, and men are placed in three groups—those fit for service,

De Amsterdammer.]

The Allies and the Small States.

"Look here, you protecting chaps, if you really want to protect us fellows, you mustn't always come too late! There's another one gone down!"

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Nebelspalter.] [Zurich.

The European Gaming Table.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN: "Gentlemen, we should like to stop, we have won enough."
THE OTHERS: "No! Let us continue playing. Perhaps the luck may change now."

others fit for garrison and guard duties, and the third class to work as mechanics or instructors.

The writer does not prophesy how long the Central Powers can hold out, but he thinks it safe to say that the financial position of Germany and her allies is deplorable and cannot avoid ruin, and that the food question has become so serious that it alone is sufficient to solve the problem.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

That the widows and orphans of the war should be provided for is the demand of René Lavollée in an article in *Le Correspondant* of February 10th, and it seems one of the grimmest tragedies of the war that those who have lost their all for their country should have to live on a pittance barely sufficient to keep them alive. A widow of a French soldier who has been killed or died of wounds receives 563 francs a year, if her husband dies from illness contracted whilst serving, 375 francs only; these sums are fixed, should there be one child or should there be a dozen. The words "diseases contracted on active service" only apply to contagious illness or epidemics; if death is due to consumption or pneumonia contracted in the trenches the widow receives nothing.

Small as the pension is, it is welcome, and the difficulty is to tide over the interval, sometimes a very long one, until it is paid. The widow can procure an "immediate" assistance of 150 francs down—"immediate" only in comparison to the length of time necessary to wait for the pension, and she can also obtain 1.25 franc a day with fifty centimes for each child, but should she have any slight means, such as a piece of land or a small shop, she will receive nothing.

However, the Government is moving, although slowly, and it will be possible in the first place for widows of those who have died of any disease contracted on active service to obtain a pension equally with the widows of those killed in action. Secondly, the pension of widows will be regulated in accordance with the number of children. And it is to be hoped that they will go further and proportion the pension according to the means of the widow, her residence and her social position.

M. Lavollée speaks very highly of the work done for widows and orphans by the charitable institutions, and expresses a strong hope that the Government will not, in the case of the war orphan, interfere between the child and its natural guardian, its mother. Let the State interfere where the mother is unfit to take charge of the child, but let it hesitate to take away the rights of the parent.

Le Rire.] [Paris.

The French Conscript.
"My wife ——!"

The German Conscript.
"My wife ——!"

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ITALIAN.

DISCUSSING the war in the *Nuova Antologia* "Victor" declares that the "supreme necessity" of the moment is one single plan of action among the Allies. He then pronounces emphatically in favour of a defensive and not an offensive war, shutting up Germany and Austria within a "ring of iron" until they are exhausted. The effects will be slow but certain. Already the Germans are practising great economy of men, and "Victor" implores the Quadruplice not to waste theirs in sporadic activity that can have no real result. The discussion of last month on the position of the Pope in future peace negotiations is continued, and the Catholic Deputy, E. Soderini, urges that both on religious and political grounds the Pope's inclusion in any Peace Congress is essential. He scouts as baseless the suggestion made by Signor Mosca that the Pope, if represented, would raise the question of the Law of Guarantees, and argues on the contrary that it could be raised much more easily in his absence by some nation inimical to Italy. Moreover, as the Central Powers desire the Pope's inclusion, to refuse to recognise him would be to make the Vatican more Germanophile than it is supposed to be now, and the present unity of the nation would be threatened. Finally, Italy will need all the support of the Pope in extending her sphere of influence in the Eastern Mediterranean. To all this the notorious Freemason, Ernest Nathan, replies (February 16) by suggesting that if the Pope is represented every other religious denomination should be represented as well. Maggiorino Ferraris writes lucidly and vigorously on the abnormal freights for coal that Italy has been compelled to pay, bringing the price up to £6 or £8 per ton, and urges that the Government deal at once with the problem, and suggests for the future that Italy should possess her own fleet of steamers for coal transport. An interesting article discusses the supplying of artificial limbs and the muscular training of men mutilated by war, of whom it is roughly estimated that there will be at least a million in Europe when the war is over.

F. Evoli, in the *Vita Italiana*, points out that whatever the results of the war may be, Austria has failed in her main objective: the acquisition of outlets on the Mediterranean at Valona and Salonica. For, in the main, it was Germany and Bulgaria, not Austria, that overran Serbia, and it is Germany, not Austria, that will reap the benefits in the near East if benefits there are in the end. And meanwhile the two sought-after ports are firmly held by the Allies. An anonymous writer pleads for the cessation of all recriminations between members of the Quadruplice. It is not enough for the Governments to be united: the various nations must try to understand each other better, to respect each other and to refrain from ignorant criticism of each other's actions and policy. Such recriminations only serve the cause of Germany, and, indeed, when traced to their source, are often the work of German agents.

A similar line is taken by Angelo Crespi in the *Vita Internazionale* in an article in which he begs for greater loyalty to the Allies in the Italian press, and incidentally touches on the high price of coal as one of the causes of bad feeling against England.

DUTCH.

"RUSSIA on the Way to Revolution" is the title of a pamphlet that was circulated in Germany in June, 1915; the writer of the monthly sketch of the war in *Vragen des Tijds* tells us about it. That Russia would go to pieces internally was the settled opinion of the writer of the pamphlet and very many other Germans. The people were dissatisfied; there would be strikes of postal employees and workmen all over the country, and the retreat from Galicia and the north would bring matters to a head so that Russia would be broken. The people had no confidence in the Government; the conditions of unrest and discontent that showed themselves during the war with Japan would be renewed with great intensity and even the soldiers would grow slack. This prophecy, very favourable for the Germans, shared the fate of so many others, whether connected with this war or other matters; the writer, and those who shared his views, did not understand the conditions; the Russians were not impressed by a war waged so far from home, but in the present instance they saw that their very homes were threatened, and by an enemy that had done everything possible to crush their fatherland. The result was just the opposite to that which the German writer had anticipated, and his pamphlet appears ridiculous in the light of

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recent events. He thinks, with reference to his own Government, that the Dutch Cabinet has been too secretive, and has not told the people enough; in such circumstances as now prevail, he says that speech, not silence, is golden.

An article in *De Beweging* deals very earnestly with the danger to Holland of this war, mainly with reference to afterwards. It will be necessary for Holland to take steps to protect her interests commercially and in various other ways. He is not too definite in his statements, but he evidently feels that Holland may suffer from the efforts that Germany will undoubtedly make to regain what she loses by the present conflict. Other countries, including our own, must look ahead in this connection.

Elsevier does not concern itself with politics, but occasionally has an article remotely connected with the present struggle. This month it prints some pictures of the French side of the war of 1870–1. There are scenes of the bombardment of Paris, a night view of a well-known boulevard, and the like.

SPANISH.

SR. MARIANO MARFIL, writing in *Nuestro Tiempo* on the progress of the war, expresses the opinion that it will not be decided by the force of arms. How will it be decided? Not by exhaustion, he thinks. The depletion of the ranks of soldiers is not severe enough, for a very large percentage of the wounded recover sufficiently to be useful again in the field. Not by the exhaustion of money or lack of credit, for the Entente Powers command extensive credit and the Central Powers have organised their financial affairs very well indeed. Not by the exhaustion of what he terms resources, for the Allies can get all they want, and so can the Germanic Powers now that they have opened the route from Berlin to Baghdad. (This was written before the fall of Erzerum.) The war will be decided by moral force; to use a slang phrase, the belligerents will get sick of it and be glad to arrange terms. What kind of terms will be arranged he does not say. In another article a writer deals with Spanish credit. It suffered during the early stages of the war, and matters looked very serious, but they began to mend after a while, and now are almost normal. Some thing should be done to place Spanish finance on a surer footing. He advocates the establishment of national credit banks, or, more exactly stated, a national credit bank divided into departments for agriculture, industry, and so forth. Much could, and should, be done to make Spain more safe from financial troubles due to external, as well as internal, influences.

Is the war hastening the fulfilment of the Pan-American idea? A Spaniard living in New York answers this question in the affirmative in *La Lectura*. The United States and some of the South American Republics are benefiting greatly from the war; the opening of the Panama Canal in the midst of the European upheaval gave an impetus to the idea also. All over the American continent men can see that fortune is favouring them because Europe is suffering, and will suffer for many a year through the colossal struggle, so that their opportunity for development is at hand. As a result the Spanish language is being taught to a much greater extent in the United States, and the question has arisen: Shall we learn the language as spoken in Spain, or as it is spoken in South America? If the latter course be adopted, the Americans will get closer, perhaps, to the people of the Latin Republics, but there is the danger of each country steadily increasing its linguistic difference from its fellows and its parent, and then where will the Americans be? Would it not be better to study the Spanish of Spain, which the Spaniards call Castilian? No mention is made of Brazil.

RUSSIAN.

THE leading Russian review, the *Vestnik Evropy* (*The Messenger of Europe*), has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary—a remarkable record of journalistic longevity for Russia, where monthly reviews, especially Liberal, are rather short-lived. The anniversary gives its oldest contributor, the veteran Russian publicist K. Arsenieff, an opportunity to review the eventful career of this staunch champion of Moderate Liberalism in Russia.

The *Vestnik Evropy* was founded at a period known in Russian history as "an epoch of great reforms," and from its very inception its founder and first editor, M. Stasulevitch, who was a tutor to young Czarewitch Nicholas Alexandrovitch (afterwards Czar Nicholas the First), struck a strong Liberal note. The review played an

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important part in those days in rallying round itself all the Liberal forces of Russia, and could boast of a great achievement in inducing the then Minister of Public Instruction, Count D. A. Tolstoy, to answer in its own pages to the editorial criticism of his pseudo-classic system of education, on the German pattern, which he had introduced in Russia. That was the first time that a Russian Minister deigned to justify his policy before the public, and in the pages of a Liberal organ. The *Vestnik Evropy* remains, as it started, the most widely read and influential Russian review.

Professor Migulin analyses in his journal, *The Economist*, the secret of Germany's success, so far. This he ascribes primarily to the German system of regulating national industries in the interests of war. Thus, on the outbreak of the war the German War Office found the railways—that most powerful of modern war machinery—fully mobilised, whilst the mobilisation of other industries, not owned by the State but closely inspected and regulated with an eye to war even in times of peace, was a matter of days or weeks instead of months and almost years, as was the case with the Allies. The central position of the Germanic Empire which enables them to work on interior lines, and their unity of purpose, resources and efforts give them a further advantage over the Allies; and finally the Germans have secured another tremendous advantage over the Allies by adopting illegal and inhuman methods of warfare, chief among them being the explosive dum-dum bullets largely used by the Germans on the Russian fronts. Thanks to these bullets hardly 30 per cent. of wounded Russians go back to the front, whilst as many as 90 per cent. of German casualties recover and return to the colours. Nevertheless, in spite of all these ingenuous and efficient means, both fair and foul, Germany has lost in the first phase of the war, when her whole plan of walking over France and Russia came to grief, and reached a stalemate in the second phase, the end of which we are now witnessing. Now, concludes the writer, the Allied armies are not what they were in the beginning of the war. They are much more numerous than those of the Central Empires. They are better armed and supplied with munitions. The supreme command over the Allied armies, as well as the plans of campaign, are more co-ordinated. The worst trials of the Allies are over. The hour of retribution for the breakers of the law and order of Europe is at hand.

In the *Russkia Zapiski* (*Russian Records*), which is the well-known review *Russkoye Bogatstvo* in a new guise, M. Batrak discusses "Socialists and the War." The war, he says, has knocked the bottom out of International Socialism. "Socialists of all belligerent countries believe that in taking up arms they do not desert their principles, for it is not only permissible, from the Socialist standpoint, but necessary to defend their country when it is attacked, and all of them believe that their country is not the aggressor." Thus in the clash between nationalism and internationalism the former has proved stronger, being more deeply rooted, more instinctive and elemental. The writer, who comes from the ranks of the Russian working class, does not believe that Socialism will ever subjugate the national instinct to the principle of internationalism, and sees the only hope for the future of mankind in the total abolition of all war.

Veselia.] [Bucharest.

A Roumanian cartoon showing the Kaiser tempting one section of the Roumanian people by offering Bessarabia, while the Czar offers the others Transylvania and Bucovina—each giving the property of the other.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

THE TOCSIN.

More lasting in their effects than Blue-books will be the personal records of the war:* theirs is not the touch but the impress of truth. We can imagine even our enemies reading with sorrow in the time to come. For in France when the tocsin rang, as with us, there was no pride of talk, no boasting, but an intense solemnity. British people who were in France on those two last days of July, 1914, will be able to bear witness to the reality of the attitude of the people as set forth by Mlle de Pratz with the vivid imaginative eloquence of a Frenchwoman in the terse clear language which shows that England is her second home. Mlle de Pratz was spending the summer on the Breton coast when the war broke out, in a little village where there were other visitors, French and English, all equally incredulous when she spoke of her fears. Perhaps the genesis of this book is the question of an Englishman who asked, "How, if war came, would the peasants accept and receive their marching orders?" That there was no uncertainty in their answer we know well. As a young fisherman said, "If anybody attacked your mother, you would go and defend her, wouldn't you? The mother of all Frenchmen, *c'est La Patrie.*" Solemn and soul-subdued was the attitude of all men and women when on August 1 the summons came. Opposite Mlle de Pratz' window was a semaphore, and suddenly, when sitting at her table writing, she heard the cry, "Voyez, voyez, mademoiselle!" She writes:—

> There before me three pennons were slowly being hoisted up the flagstaff—three pennons of which I knew the portentous significance, for the signals had been explained to me several times during the last few days. Three pointed pennons, horizontally set, red, yellow and red, as if to symbolise: Blood, Fire and Blood. This was the order for the general mobilisation of all the youngest, finest, most able-bodied men of France.

Mlle de Pratz.

For more than a week after the departure of their men the village remained with practically no news except the brief official communiqué posted upon the opened shutter of the principal shop. Then letters came in one batch, and so we are given the Paris story also. But the book holds much more than the tale of how the country men and women of Mlle de Pratz met their hour of anguish, she tells also why France was unprepared, how the war is influencing the national character, and something of the part the women are taking.

Miss Van Vorst was in Paris on July 30, and hated to leave her home there, but for her mother's sake she hastened with her to London, returning as soon as was possible. Her letters, written to friends in America and elsewhere, are as diversified as they are brilliant; but her witness is of the same quality as that of Mlle de Pratz, and her efforts were directed to the obtaining of help from her countryfolk for the ruined and

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* *A Frenchwoman's Notes on the War.* By Claire de Pratz. (Constable. 6s.)

War Letters of an American Woman. By Marie Van Vorst. (Lane. 5s. net.)

A Frenchman's Thoughts on the War. By Paul Sabatier, translated by Bernard Miall. (Fisher Unwin. 4s. 6d. net.)

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starving French and Belgians. Writing once of the *cordon humain* which has stretched nearly six hundred miles, she continues :—

"How glorious it makes real love seem! For nothing could hold against the force of that steel machine, and against the irony and iron of forty years of plan and plot, and an intent and design to possess and to kill, but love . . . the love of wife and child, and lover and home, the love of country. The hands that are pressed against the invader . . . are not mailed. . . . They are the fine and delicate hands of the poet, the artist, the hands of the industrials, of those who have been making fine and beautiful things whilst the Germans were making shot and shell." Miss Van Vorst's last but one letter was written from Florence in October, 1915, and tells of Montenegro and San Marino.

M. Paul Sabatier calls our attention from yet another point of view. He too speaks of the living union of minds, hearts and wills. Only twice before, he says, has his country been swept by such enthusiasm—in 1789 and at the time of the Crusades. He hails from the Cevennes district, where if anywhere hearts are hot. But his people believed immovably in peace, even though he showed them in June, 1914, a proof of how the Germans were making ready: an enquiry form brought from Alsace, which had been sent to every inhabitant of the Empire with a view to the imposition of a single war-tax. Even then they thought him mistaken; and they represented the bulk of public opinion on the eve of the war.

Thus the too candid idealists awakened with agony unspeakable to the horrors of a war unexampled in history! And these men went to their duty with incomparable fervour, but in the spirit of the martyrs of old, for they feared the fight was too unequal. Then M. Sabatier continues: "Suddenly on the 5th August a messenger reached the little village, shouting: 'England is coming in! England is coming in with us!' Never have I seen so great a joy reflected on human faces. . . . Finally an old man said, 'I feel that I can breathe again!'"

M. Sabatier goes on to prove his opening words to his readers, that the real beauty of our efforts in the present conflict is that they constitute a revolt of the human conscience against Germanism. He shows Germany lacking in intelligence and France rising to religious union. He gives us a most interesting chapter on Alsace, and concludes with a call for patient but confident effort.

HAVERS.

FEW things could reveal more entirely the essential spiritual difference between ourselves and our antagonists than this extraordinary fanfaronade by an anonymous German poet. We could publish a suppositious "Battle of Dorking" but never a make-believe "Kitchener's Entry into Berlin." Yet we are told that *Hindenburg's March into London* * has had a greater sale in Germany than any book of recent years, and that it is still widely distributed at the front. Now the German authorities are endeavouring to prevent its wandering into neutral countries. We can well understand that they were not anxious for us to see it. The publishers think that their copy is the only one in England. Canada, we learn from *The Montreal Star*, has only had a few paragraphs, through a Swiss correspondent, and is much amused. The English translation is prefaced by Mr. Redmond Howard with a bantering account of how the German Gibbon will start his "Decline and Fall of the Teutonic Empires" with a story of the Kaiser stopping the invasion of England when it was apparently within an ace of success. The book opens with the words "Old England was the most successful and the most ruthless schoolmistress the world had ever seen. . . . one who looked on approvingly if now and again her compeers on the Continent flew at each other's throats. . . . But in 1870 there appeared in the foreground a youth in the fulness of his strength, Young German Michael, and Old England wanting to sit comfortably at a well-covered table, was enraged with the young jackanapes. However, she knew she could not tackle him alone, and so started an 'Isolation Society for the Destruction and Dividing up of Germany.' John Bull persuaded France to join first, then the Muscovite brother; he was appointed to ignite the torch of war. Criminal desires sought a noble pretext—what could be nobler than to protect the murderers of Royal children?

* *Hindenburg's March into London.* (John Long. 2s. 6d. net.)

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"But Japan, Italy, and Montenegro were also invited, and a bond of sweet union was concluded with the Bashkirs and Congo niggers, with Senegalese and Ghurkhas, Basutos, and Australians! but the torch flamed up two years too soon."

A few chapters further on and Hindenburg is before the gates of St. Petersburg and rapidly concludes a separate peace with Russia.

Then for fourteen days the trains rolled from East to West. Hindenburg's million army is on the road with seven-league boots, men after the heart of the god of war, filled with joyous confidence, and as they passed through their own country congratulating themselves upon its pastoral peace. Dunkirk is beset, a magnificent Zeppelin Hall run up in one night, and then:—

The millions of the Eastern Army overrun all the trenches in the Channel. Now shudder, Albion! A giant swarm of Zeppelins, of whose size even German soldiers did not venture to dream, travelled one foggy morning to the West Coast of England and sought out the British Navy. With a thousand bombs 50 full hits were made. Explosions completed the work of destruction. Almost at the same time a gigantic fleet of submarines broke into the British naval harbour and completed the work.

With holy fire, in eyes which will be shaded no more by any power in the world, the German hosts get nearer to their goal. The sea cannot swallow up a regiment of world-war victors, and beyond the ruins of the fortifications of Dover a preacher reads to them, "The Lord will be with thee and not withdraw His hand from thee, nor abandon thee until thou hast accomplished everything." The next proceeding was to shoot in cold blood the chairman of a local council!

In the address of the Commandant he admonishes his men to beware, "for the heart of England will not be instructed even by the fate of Belgium. We shall repeat the lesson of Louvain upon the shooters from behind the hedges if need be! We want an honourable battle with soldiers! But bandits shall not harm the hair on a German soldier's head with impunity."

The supposititious English proclamation is too long to give here, it is so funnily un-English that it must be read as a whole; in fact, all through the Germans ascribe to us that which they have done themselves! On a railway embankment, however, there is a notice-board with the words "Off to Berlin! Great tennis tournament. Balls supplied by the Government. Fine sport in Flanders. Visit to the caves of militarism, the barracks of Berlin, &c., &c." The German poet then gives a description of fights in which the conquered pray for mercy, and an aviator offers 50,000 marks to his conqueror to be let go. (Imagine an English airman with that amount of money in his car!) The Germans give the British some credit for bravery, their own glory would suffer if they did not, but they are described as sheltering behind their coloured troops, and placing their German captives in front of the soldiers as a shield, whilst there is no holding the Saxons back when they see one of their commanders lying with his nose cut off and his ears torn away. So the march and the fight go on until from the hills London is plainly seen and the soldiers (in the midst of the fight!) send post cards home with the fateful words, "God has punished England." . . . Now each German feels that the last act of the great tragedy of the people is to be played, a people who would have liked to declare the stars in heaven to be colonies of Great Britain.

And now the Tower is in ruins. The entire British Army lays down its arms and war invalids from the Scottish Highlands come to play their bagpipes, to amuse the Germans, at a penny a time. Hindenburg addresses his men thus:

Soldiers! It has been a hard fight, but you have carried your flags from victory to victory, and have shown to the world that none can set the German frontier ablaze without his own house being burnt. When you return to Germany shortly, go to church and thank God. And tell your children the great things you have witnessed in these days, and write all this with a firm stylet on your family tablets, so that in the future, if in the course of the next centuries a warlike feeling arise again in Europe, your children's children shall say, to your honour and to the confusion of our enemies: "One of our forefathers once bivouacked before Buckingham Palace, after helping to subdue a whole world of enemies." Good night, comrades!

"And all this," says the German poet, "might have been prevented if the King Edward had enlisted as a recruit in a Potsdam by-street to study German Military science!"

The reader will notice certain blanks here and there. This is not the work of the Censor, but the publisher tells me the translation was intended to be a verbal one, so,

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where certain expressions were too strong for British taste, the translator left out the words altogether, instead of modifying them. For a similar reason the cover picture is a little different from that of the original, on which John Bull is represented on the seashore grovelling before the spirit of Hindenburg, and clutching his money-bags.

A SPOILED LIFE.

As is so often the case with the newer school of novelists, their works give pleasure to the artist within the reader, while at the same time there is a certain measure of resentment because they paint in such grey colours. It has with them become a creed that religion is a myth, and the idealists they describe, failing to see the Divine in the human, are ever unsatisfied and disappointed. Refusing to see the star, they also miss the jewel for which they are searching. Mr. Canaan's people here,* as always, are alive; vividly, palpitatingly alive. He knows them thoroughly himself and leads us on to know them little by little, as we come to know the acquaintances who are to develop into friends, but they are not happy folk.

Margaret Keith, the daughter of a Scottish laird, had married Thomas Lawrie, a minister and the son of a butcher. She ruled both her husband and the parish, but when her husband died had only herself, her five children and the little timid slavey to rule, which she did with Scotch austerity; and just ninety pounds a year for all their needs. So Jamie, her eldest boy, the scholar-poet, was sent to Margaret's rich brother in Thringsby (South Lancashire). After a wearisome journey by boat and carrier (it was in the early Victorian days) his uncle never sent to meet the boy, or fed him when he at length found the house—minus his "kist." Jamie was placed with a strict Sabbatarian, turned into the works and told to remember that he was an employee. Later, when the next son was ready to leave school, Margaret removed to Thringsby, and Tom also was employed by his uncle. The third boy would have none of it, but found a situation for himself where Tom was not. Margaret, who had ruled him in life, after his death set the Rev. T. Lawrie on a pedestal far above all the Keiths, with their lands and ancestors; her secret ambition was that her Lawrie sons should have more worldly wealth and power than the Keith uncles. With Tom and John she had some success, but not so with James, the tale of whose joy and suffering is the thread upon which the story hangs. Tom was outwardly respectable and "so rigid: his world did, to all appearances, so perfectly fit in with his belief in a God who was a creator, lawgiver, and judge, and had made the world awry for the pleasure of showing later on how easily it could be straightened out." A cotton goods merchant, he looked and behaved like a diplomatist, and bullied into marrying him the lady who had been Jamie's ideal lady, too wonderful for him to dare to woo her as a wife. In spite of his many fine and generous qualities Jamie was not consistent, either mentally or emotionally, and so, as he was a complete puzzle to his family, they set him aside as a person of no consequence and a source of mortification because of the gossip he kept alive. Amongst his other misdeeds, his liaison with a young actress was talked about and his friendship with a family outlaw. Margaret's brother died a very rich man, with all the notabilities of the city at his funeral. James had never won his favour, and in his will he maliciously left his great house and its furniture to the young man, but without a penny to keep it up. James gave the furniture away and later sold the house to his brother Tom's wife, for a small sum, in order to give Thringsby some ideal theatrical performances. A bank-clerk, he was also the owner of a newspaper, bought really to prevent its editor from being unemployed; such were the ways in which he usually spent his money and for which he obtained neither credit nor gratitude. The chief actress pleased the theatre audience, but not Jamie's æsthetic taste, so he "slated" the piece in his paper and thus offended the performers and lost his money. Meantime his sister-in-law decided that life with his mother was very bad for him, that marriage would give him a happier life, and she sought the suitable girl and threw them together. They married, were physically well-fitted, and things went better for a time. The bank manager died, the directors put a younger and antagonistic man over James Lawrie, who very soon

* *Three Pretty Men.* By GILBERT CANAAN. Methuen. 6s.)

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resigned and took holiday from work, which did not please his wife, who had now two children to think for. The Civil War had started in the United States. James was rudely awakened to the starvation in Thringsby and worked heart and soul to arouse rich England to the city's needs, himself giving a third of his last remaining money to start the fund. It is easy to understand the anger of his family, and he gained credit nowhere, for he had compelled folks to awaken and they did not like it. So, brilliantly and sardonically told, we have the story of a man who desired to rise above petty things, but mostly missed his goal. His true wife would have been the little slavey, who understood and unselfishly poured out her love upon him, but she was ugly. His early religious belief was now anathema to him, and the tale ends with James Lawrie's start alone for the United States, where he is commissioned to enquire into the condition of things after the war.

E. A. LAWRENCE.

THE PILGRIM AND THE SHRINE.

MR. ARTHUR E. WAITE, as a mystic, holds his place, which is a high one, by a literary title. He may be said to be a keeper of the records, and indeed, as a historian of mysticism and a critic of its documents he has attained a foremost place. In his latest work, *The Way of Divine Union*,* his purpose has been the ambitious one of restating the philosophy of life and mind from the mystical standpoint, and the ground which he covers is too extensive to be more than briefly indicated in a short review. From a consideration of the term mysticism, its origin and meaning, the abuses to which it has been subject, and the experiences which it connotes, he carries us to its career through the Latin schools of Christianity and its later developments in post-Reformation times. He discourses on the "Mystery of Manifestation," and we learn that "the great experiment of mysticism is to attain the mode of direct consciousness." This is the reason of its difficulty, and indeed, as he considers, its dangers for those who are inadequately prepared. From a study of Eastern mysticism he draws many helpful clues and analogies, but he finds the most direct path in Christian mysticism, and the highest symbolism that of the Christ-life in the soul. Jesus of Nazareth he finds to be the mystic's true Exemplar. His birth, life, death, and resurrection are at once actual and symbolical; in the latter aspect they afford a presentation, in ritual form, of "the spiritual history of each individual who attains in God." But to Mr. Waite, as to Emerson, "the whole world is an omen and a sign," and everything in the universal order to be conceived of as having an interior significance of a sacramental kind. "The relation of man to the universe is in analogy with his relation to God." But Mr. Waite's reading of the parable is not wholly in accord with Swedenborg's doctrine of Correspondences. He would probably regard that doctrine as savouring too much of mechanicalism. Much is veiled in mystery; we get but partial and broken lights from a contemplation of even the purest of human emotions. We attain through love:—

> The mystery of sex is part of the cosmic mystery. The keys of Nature are male and female. The union below is a sacrament of the union which is above. Manifestation is male and female, illustrated by a thousand analogies from the beginnings in active and passive to their loftiest expression in man and woman. That which is sympathy in the lower is love in the higher kingdom.

Throughout the book we are conscious of a truth discerned intellectually rather than through the emotions. The light is cold but clear and shines intensely through all the scholarship and the mastery of phrase and imagery which marks this work as it marks all the works of the author. He is addressing more especially "those men and women who are drawn already to self-culture on the spiritual side." "I have not meant," he writes, "to show people how we can make the best of both worlds, but to this it comes of necessity, because the one is not without the other in the true things of our spirit. They will see that to attain the very end of mysticism there is one thing only needed, and this is love."

So that the path is really more simple than would at first appear. It is supremely simple, as are all the great things. The function of great scholarship is simply to give them stately expression in their external aspects, so that the wine may be served in golden cups.

D. Gow (Editor of *Light*).

* *The Way of Divine Union.* By ARTHUR E. WAITE. (Riders. 7s. 6d. net.)

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A ROLL OF HONOUR.

VOLUME I. of the Official Story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force has now been published.* Its imperishable record of readiness, splendid organisation, and magnificent courage will be eagerly welcomed by Canadians, but should be even more extensively read in the Homeland lest we forget. Sir Max Aitken needed neither preface nor introduction, but the one has been supplied by the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, the other by Sir Robert Borden. "War came upon us without warning," says Sir Max, "like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Our people were essentially non-military, and ignorant of the imminence of German aggression. Yet in seven weeks Canada created the first apparatus of war." And then he goes on to give detail after detail, much of it new to us, starred with stories of individual heroism and riddled with losses by death of men in the prime of health and strength. And his men are not numbers only; their names and circumstances are given as well as their heroic deeds. "Through all these hells the spirit of man endured and rejoiced, indomitable, the more grimly set when they found the bodies of their comrades with their wounds dressed — dead of fresh wounds by the bayonet." "Canadians," says Sir Max, "have been accustomed to Germans in their midst, and till lately have looked upon them as good citizens. Now they will tell their children that they were mistaken, and the end of *that* war may well be generations distant." Ypres, Givenchy, Festubert, St. Eloi will resound in the ears of Canadians while time lasts.

Our Russian Friends Grow Beards, but at Different Elevations.

Although the Rev. Benjamin O'Rorke was not a combatant he was in the firing line and was taken prisoner at Landrecies. His interesting little book† is dedicated to his fellow-prisoners, who "have borne disappointment with patient resignation and insults with silent dignity, who have made the name of Britain respected in the heart of Germany." Mr. O'Rorke's experiences were varied enough: hunger and thirst, cold and insults were his portion at first, but alleviated later on, probably when the people began to realise how well we have been treating our prisoners. The Chaplain to the Forces has a rare gift of humour, as even the illustrations show, and he must have been a boon indeed to his fellow-prisoners, for if his fun was helpful, infinitely greater was the help he gave by the regular services he organised in prison after prison, and by the strength his genuine goodness must have afforded to those to whom he ministered. He closes with a note that, from letters he has received since his release, he thinks that there is much more contentment with the treatment his fellow-prisoners are now receiving. Throughout he records every now and again some courtesy shown him by Germans, and once Mr. O'Rorke was given a passport for a week, on giving his parole, but in his walks abroad he was accompanied by a contingent of children, which was rather embarrassing. He tried buying sweets for them, but this only increased his following. By courtesy of Messrs. Longmans we are giving one of the numerous pictures in this book.

* *Canada in Flanders.* By Sir Max Aitken. (Hodder & Stoughton. 1s. net.)

† *In the Hands of the Enemy.* By B. G. O'RORKE. (Longmans. 1s. net.)

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FICTION.

Because of Phœbe. By Kate Horn. (Stanley Paul. 6s.) An extravaganza, delightfully entertaining in these war days. Phœbe is the prim daughter of a sweet but incompetent mother who, when a grandmother, marries a charming major. Their honeymoon being continually interrupted, their last refuge for spooning is under the dining-room table. For all its fun there is an undercurrent of loving devotion.

First Fruits. By M. Durant. (Long. 6s.) A capital story of British Columbia, with joy and sorrow, fun and adventure properly mixed and a plot founded on a change of children at birth, which the reader expects long before it is avowed.

Quittance. By H. Maxwell. (Long. 6s.) This story of a Solicitor-General who had, as he supposed, committed a crime and thereafter suffered devastating torment because of the conflict between his private interest and his public duty, and of a First Sea Lord who sold State secrets, is entertaining, but there is surely some discrepancy. Edward Hemming had been infatuated with a girl who died from poison. His friend had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for her manslaughter, yet those ten years do not seem to fit in with Hemming's record. A villain or two, a pretty daughter, a good wife, and the query as to who committed the crime furnish the other materials for our amusement.

Felix O'Day. By Hopkinson Smith. (Werner Laurie. 6s.) Neither far-fetched nor strained, this tale of an Englishman stranded in the New York of a generation ago has some unusual features, though the way Felix O'Day, a stranger, was helped by a carrier's helpmate, an old curio dealer, and a fine priest is conventionally romantic. He was in search of his wife, who had run away with the man who had ruined his father.

Let Be. By Sybil Campbell Lethbridge. (Methuen. 6s.) A very human story with some good character-drawing and one or two fine scenes. Hargrave and Alice Ladd have had a very comfortable married life for many years, a well-assorted pair. But the wife is outwardly cold and rigidly conventional. Mr. Ladd comes in contact with a pretty but useless young artist, and her youth and caprices prove woefully attractive. Her sister, a good foil to Sybil, throws them together, thinking he is single. Sybil knows otherwise, imagines herself in love, and quite calmly tells Ladd she will come when he calls her. The wife scents disaster, and Sybil is beginning to find her soul, when the story closes with the man strengthened through suffering and the women aroused.

Pootli, by Ardeshir and Dinbai Chinoy (Werner Laurie, 6s.), is a simple, unsophisticated story of the life of the spoiled daughter of a well-to-do Parsee. The English is quaintly Indian, and it is somewhat astonishing to find the young girl Pootli allowed to contract an engagement without the knowledge of her parents.

The New Dawn. By George Wouil. (Long. 6s.) Mr. Wouil's new novel has that strong compelling power which he has taught us to expect from him, but it is disappointing to find that the gloom of his theme and the sordidness of his atmosphere has increased to a degree in which the repulsion is stronger than the attraction. His study of the slowly growing madness of the sensitive son of a mad mother is masterly. The lonely boy has had no healthy interest in his life. Trained by his father to be a minister and pastor of the "Church of a Thousand Years," complex in character, he no more understands himself than he understands life. He accepts circumstances, even the sordid lodging prepared for him, without a struggle, though it is a bed-sitting-room without even a private washing-place, and the larger of the two rooms which shelter his Scottish landlady, her husband and children. In the same way he takes his own fervent piety for granted, and so when sex passion awakes in him with a bound, he seems to have entirely lost balance. Step by step his madness encroaches, until it culminates in the murder of the miserable pastor and his wife, who have in his sight become as devils. There are, of course, other characters, sketched or fully drawn, but all without attraction. Love is ominously absent, even when his hero attains his ambition, succeeds as an inventor, and becomes engaged to a pretty girl who may be lovable. It is as if the writer himself is steeped in gloom and the effect is unnatural, because the reader knows that there is attractiveness somewhere in these people, but the writer does not feel it.

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GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Epic Songs of Russia, translated by Isabel F. Hapgood (Constable, 4s. 6d. net). This collection of *Bylinas* was first published thirty years ago, but then attracted little attention, for Russia itself was an unknown quantity and there was no curiosity as to its folk-lore. Circumstances have altered, and these legends, handed down by oral tradition through countless generations of ancestors, will interest if only from the fact that, so near to us, in these days, are quiet villages in which dwell minstrels akin to the Provençals of old.

The Way of the Cross, by Doroshevitch (Constable, 2s. 6d. net). In an introductory note Stephen Graham says that directly he saw "this extraordinary document" he felt it must be translated and given to the British public, sent to the trenches and read by all of us, that we may realise the temper of Russia and what the Russians have suffered. Doroshevitch is a powerful and original writer, but the very strangeness of his short paragraphic style and excessive use of exclamation marks makes the impression of his awful narrative the deeper. The roads of Western Russia are marked out by white crosses, underneath which the fugitives have buried their dead: hunger, fatigue and disease the companions of their march.

Russian Grammar Simplified (*Part I.*) and *Russian Reading Made Easy* (Hugo's Institute, 33, Gracechurch Street), parts of Hugo's Russian self-tuition course by post, will certainly help average people to begin a study of Russian. A method which will, at the very beginning, familiarise the student with the 35 Russian letters is a boon, and the Hugo Institute may be congratulated upon having tackled an important and difficult subject well.

The Path of Glory, by Anatole France (Lane, 6s.). Those seeking for a very unusual present will be pleased with this handsome reprint of articles by the renowned French writer. Each article is accompanied by its English version, prepared by Alfred Allinson. The salutation to King Albert has, in addition, a facsimile of the writing of Anatole France. The war is the riband uniting the varying contents, sombre, hopeful, pathetic and encouraging. One illustration has the odd inscription: "In memory of Jean-Pierre Barbier, who died on the field of battle on the 26th December, 1914, this book is published by his friends." He was a young author who wrote a letter, on the eve of the fight, which is a manifestation of *l'esprit française*. "Pour la Noël, 1914," is perhaps the article which will linger longest in the memory.

Hilaire Belloc, by C. Creighton Mandell and Edward Shanks (Methuen, 2s. 6d. net). An enthusiastic appreciation of a man who is "just entering the fulness of his powers" by three of his friends, for Mr. Chesterton contributes a preface which, if only an outline drawing, yet its strong clear lines make of it a vivid portrait. The writers truly say that it is impossible to view Mr. Belloc and his work in due perspective at the present time, and as he is known to the general public chiefly by his articles on the war, their intent is to show the measure of his greatness by giving an account of their friend's personality, his varied literary style, his thorough acquaintance with history, his reform projects, and so on, and exemplifying by extracts from his writings. Their criticism is apt to be partial. Mr. Belloc himself would never claim that he is "the best writer of English prose since Dryden," or that his poems largely influenced Rupert Brooke's poetic style, but this is of small consequence as compared with their exposition of his many-sided genius.

A School Manual of Shakespeare, by C. L. Thomson (Horace Marshall, 9d.), does not give examples of his works, but contains much information about the way in which earlier authors aided in his development, about his life and the chronology of his plays.

The Seven Ages of Woman, by Mary Scharlieb (Cassell, 6s. net), is invaluable. During the course of her practice Mrs. Scharlieb has been frequently asked for a book which will help her patients, and we have here the quintessence of her years of study of and practice amongst women. She says, "It is impossible to say which period of a woman's life is the most important, but the years of absolute childhood and the dawn of adolescence claim a very special attention," and this is given here. The advice to young wives and old women is not the least useful in a book which is practical from beginning to end.

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REFERENCE BOOKS, Etc.

The Canada Year Book for 1914, which has just been issued, contains in its 698 pages most valuable and cleverly condensed information. History, physical characteristics, climate, production, etc., are not repeated in the present issue, having been treated of earlier, but one of the special new features is an illustrated article on "The Constitution and Government of the Dominion," and the Education Section is entirely new. Mr. Ernest H. Godfrey, the Editor, has had the assistance of officers of Departments and Provincial Governments in his onerous task.

Messrs. Campbell's Diaries are as useful as ever, enclose the usual insurance coupons and the new inland postal rates. The prices run from 1s. for the Commercial Diary to 11s. 6d. for the Imperial. The Professional Man's Hour Book is ruled for six days on each opening.

Messrs. Gale & Polden have added to their various coloured Plates of the Army Medals, National Flags, etc. (1s. each), a beautiful set of the *Crests of Our Imperial Forces.*

Deeds that Thrill the Empire (Hutchinson, about 20 fortnightly parts, 7½d. net). Once the Crystal Palace was the home of a most impressive series of pictures of the deeds that won the V.C. In issuing this pictorial account of the glorious acts of heroism of the Empire's soldiers and sailors during the great war the publishers will be giving us in our own homes a record dear to all hearts, an incentive to the boys and girls who come after us to keep the Flag flying, and a monument to our heroes which few will wish to be without.

The Mistress of All Work, by J. G. Sime (Methuen, 1s. net). A pleasant and informative little book designed to give some hints on domestic economy to the professional woman living in a small flat or perhaps a couple of rooms, showing also that health and amusement can be found in such housekeeping, supposing a sense of fitness in the lady and willingness to study as scientifically and diligently as she would a sonata of Beethoven.

The Coming Scrap of Paper, by Edward W. Edsall, (George Allen 2s. 6d. net). The object of this book is to indicate the weakness of our currency system, and to show the lines along which complete reconstruction must take place. For instance, each nation will have to bring to the common need those goods it is best fitted to produce, and thus the struggle for gold will no longer be the vampire it is now. The subject is brightly and simply treated.

Storied Italy, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser (Werner Laurie, 12s. 6d. net). This handsomely illustrated volume has the charm given by the unconnected tales which a word or a thought will bring to the lips of a traveller. Herself for many years an ardent Roman Catholic, Mrs. Hugh Fraser's sensations during the election of the new Pope in September, 1914, recorded here, have a rare note of elevation. The effects of the earthquake in Avezzano, a Roman Christmas, and many another story, fanciful or historical, of the Rome she loves so well, are but a few of the interesting topics touched upon in a book which gives pleasure to the eye as well as to the mind.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

The Man Who Knew All. By Marie C. Leighton. (Long, 6s.)

An alluring sensational story with unlimited thrills.

Bildad the Quill-driver. By William Cane. (Lane, 6s.)

An Arabian night's symphony with weird illustrations.

Abnegation. By Mrs. Stuart Menzies. (Long, 6s.)

An emotional story with a clever heroine and a soldier so terribly wounded in the war that his would-be-wife gives him the chloroform he prays for. There is a German spy, moreover, who manages to bomb the Admiralty.

What is Diplomacy? By Charles W. Hayward. (Grant Richards, 2s. 6d. net.)

An attempt to drill, with the diamond of reason, a hole in the irrational custom of making international questions the special reserve of a lucky-bag selection from a privileged class.

Europe's Ewe-Lamb. By Vincent McNabb. (Washbourne, 3s. 6d. net.)

Impassioned essays upon crushed but unconquered Belgium, by a friar-preacher who was a student in Louvain.

Ursula's Marriage. By James Blyth. (Long, 6s.)

A strange tale of romance and deception.

Blind Understanding. By Maude Annesley. (Duckworth, 6s.)

Tells of the strange result of the attempt of an unselfish man to keep an honest diary.

At Possum Creek. By W. S. Walker. (Century Press, 6s.)

A jolly and boyish Australian romance with lovemaking and bushranging.

Readings from Indian History. By Ethel Sykes. (U. I. S. I., 2s. net.)

In which boys and girls will find "Pearls" from many writers.

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DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

Jan. 22.—Chinese Monarchy indefinitely postponed.

Jan. 24.—Debates on Sweden's neutrality in the Riksdag.
Opening of second Parliament of Greater Greece.
Japanese protest to Germany and Austria against the sinking of the Japanese liner *Yasaka Maru* in the Mediterranean.

Jan. 25.—Annual Conference of the Women's Labour League at Bristol.
Replies of War Trade Department to recent statistics quoted in the *Daily Mail* and in the *Morning Post*, on the efficiency of the British blockade.

Jan 26.—Labour Congress at Bristol opened; resolution supporting the Government in the war carried by large majority.

Jan. 27.—Discussion on Conscription at the Labour Congress, and protest against its adoption recorded by 8 to 1.
Fifty-seventh birthday of the Kaiser.
Correspondence relating to American protest against British search of parcels mails published.

Jan. 28.—Decision of Labour Congress that Labour M.P.'s remain in Coalition Cabinet.
Elder Dempster liner *Appam* reported six days overdue at Plymouth; passengers and crew about 600.

Jan. 29.—Discussion on the Economic Situation in the Hungarian Chamber.
Riot at Lisbon.
Resignation of Sir David Graaff, South African Minister of Finance, and partial reconstruction of General Botha's Cabinet.

Jan. 30.—Arrival in London of Mr. Andrew Fisher, new High Commissioner for Australia.

Jan. 31.—Meeting at the Guildhall to consider measures for promoting trade after the war.
Independence of the Province of Kwei Chau reported to have been proclaimed.

Feb. 1.—Calais express derailed at St. Denis; 16 killed.
Prinses Juliana, Zeeland mail boat, beached in Felixstowe Roads after striking a mine.
Austria's final disclaimer of responsibility for the torpedoing of the *Persia* received by the United States.
Lost liner *Appam* captured off the Canary Islands by German raider, Jan. 15, taken to Norfolk, Virginia.

Feb. 2.—Prince Yussuf Izzeddin, Turkish Heir-Apparent, assassinated.
Japanese liner *Daijin Maru* sunk after collision with another ship, 80 miles from Swatow; 160 lives lost.

Feb. 3.—Parliament Building, Ottawa, destroyed by fire; six lives lost

Feb. 4.—Factory for manufacture of militia supplies at Ottawa destroyed by fire.
Germany's latest communication regarding the *Lusitania* case handed to the United States.
Passengers of the *Appam* (except German prize crew of the raider) released by the authorities at Washington.

Feb. 5.—Skoda Works, Austria's arms factory, reported partially destroyed by explosion; over 300 lives lost.
Munitions factory in Ontario blown up.
Chinese rebels reported to have been defeated by Government forces near Suifu.

Feb. 6.—German plot for invasion of Canada from the United States discovered.

Feb. 7.—The Pope's reported offer to the Entente to open negotiations with Germany declined by the Allies
Documents of Count von Papen published.

Feb. 8.—Resignation of M. René Besnard, French Minister of Aviation, and appointment of Colonel Regnier as his successor.
Reported virtual settlement of *Lusitania* affair

Feb. 9.—Visit of King Ferdinand to the Kaiser at German Main Headquarters.
Arrival at Rome of M. Briand, M. Thomas, and M. Bourgeois.
Resignation of Mr. Lindley Garrison, American Secretary for War.

Feb. 10.—Dr. Bilsborrow appointed Archbishop of Cardiff.
Deputation to Mr. Asquith on the closing of museums, etc.
Note from Germany to neutral Powers regarding treatment of armed merchant vessels.

Feb 11.—Decree issued by Italy prohibiting importation of goods from Austria or Germany.

Feb. 13.—Visit of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Austrian Emperor at Schönbrunn.

Feb. 14.—Meeting at Cannon Street Hotel to consider the question of commodities which reach the enemy through the North Sea.
Memorial tablet of Florence Nightingale in the crypt of St. Paul's unveiled by Queen Mary.
Declaration of Britain, France, and Russia guaranteeing independence of Belgium and requesting Belgium to take part in the peace negotiations.

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Feb. 15.—Royal proclamation prohibiting imports of paper, tobacco, etc.
Estimates for second quarter of 1916 laid on the table of the French Chamber.
Budget speech of Sir Thomas White in the Canadian House of Commons.

Feb. 16.—Control of Air Service transferred to the War Office.
The American Club, Toronto, destroyed by fire; 2 lives lost.

Feb. 17.—More floods in Holland; Marken and Monnikendam under water.
Arrival of *Appam* passengers at Falmouth.

Feb. 19.—M. Vandervelde appointed Belgian Minister of War.
Recapture of Trebitch Lincoln.

Feb. 21.—General Sarrail at Athens.

Feb. 22.—Conference at Sion College, of members of the Christian Churches on the Drink Problem.
Opening of Interparliamentary Conference at Paris.
Reopening of the Duma.

Feb. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil appointed Minister of the Blockade.
Thirty-six German and Austrian ships in the Tagus requisitioned by Portugal owing to lack of means of transport.
Mr. Herbert Harding, District Judge of Trichinopoly, assassinated.

Feb. 24.—Lord Derby appointed Chairman of Joint Naval and Military Committee to supervise Air Service.
The Volunteer Training Corps recognised by the War Office.
The Rev. R. J. Campbell ordained as a deacon of the Church of England at Birmingham.
Failure of Mr. Gore (Democrat) to introduce in the American Senate legislation warning Americans not to sail on armed merchant ships of the belligerents.

SPEECHES.

Jan. 27.—President Wilson at New York, on the International Situation and American Military Preparedness.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Herbert Samuel, at the London School of Economics, on Thrift.

Jan. 29.—President Wilson at Pittsburg, on American Military Preparedness.
Lord Rosebery, at Edinburgh, on the Danger of a Premature Peace.

Feb. 1.—The Prince of Wales, to the General Council of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation, on the War Pensions Scheme.

Feb. 4.—Sir George Paish, at the London School of Economics, on the Economic Strength of Great Britain

Feb 9.—M. Skouloudis, in the Greek Chamber on Greece and the Entente.

Feb 11.—Señor Gonzalez Hontararia, at Madrid, on Spain and Africa.

Feb. 12.—Lord Buckmaster, at Keighley, on Air Reprisals.

Feb. 16.—Ex-Senator Root, at New York, on the Policy of President Wilson towards the European War.

Feb. 18.—Lord Derby, at Liverpool, on the National Service Act.
Senator Lodge, in the American Senate, on Germany and Submarine Attacks.

Feb. 19.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, at Cambridge, on State Control of Industry.
Mr. Bonar Law, at Orpington, on the Unity of the Empire.

Feb. 23.—M. Sazonoff, in the Duma, on the War.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 25.—Second reading of Military Service (No. 2) Bill.

Jan. 26.—Military Service (No. 2) Bill and Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill passed.

Jan. 27.—Question on the closing of museums
Royal assent to a number of war measures and prorogation till Feb. 15.

Feb. 15.—Opening of new Session; the King's Speech and debate on the Address; statement by Lord Kitchener on the progress of operations.

Feb. 16.—Registration of Firms Bill introduced.

Feb. 17.—Discussion on Air Defences; statement by Lord Kitchener.

Feb. 22.—Debate on the Blockade of Germany.

Feb. 23.—Debate on the Blockade concluded.

Feb. 24.—Questions on Food Supplies and Rejected Men and Military Service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 24.—Third reading of Military Service (No. 2) Bill carried by 383 to 36 votes.

Jan. 25.—Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill passed through committee.

Jan. 26.—Debate on the blockade of Germany; statement by Sir Edward Grey

Jan. 27.—Lords' Amendment to Military Service (No. 2) Bill agreed to.
Statement by Mr. Runciman on shortage of tonnage and restriction of imports
Prorogation till Feb. 15

Feb. 15.—Opening of new Session; the King's Speech and debate on the Address; statement on the war by Mr. Asquith.

Feb. 16.—Discussion on the Air Def[illegible].

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Feb. 17.—Discussion on the Government and Shipping and Address agreed to.

Feb. 21.—Mr. Asquith's motions for Supplementary Vote, 1915–16, of 120 millions, and for Vote of Credit of 300 millions.

Sir John Simon on the recruiting of the medically unfit.

Feb. 22.—Report of resolution allocating Supplementary Vote of 120 millions to various war purposes; discussion on Medical Re-examination for Military Service.

Feb. 23.—Second reading of Consolidated Fund Bill; statement by Mr. Asquith on peace prospects.

Feb. 24.—Consolidated Fund Bill passed through committee.

Second reading of Naval Prize Procedure Bill.

Discussion on Military Service Tribunals

BY-ELECTIONS.

Jan. 26.—Rotherham: Mr. J. A. Pease (Lib.), Postmaster-General, re-elected unopposed.

Feb. 21.—Liverpool (East Toxteth): Captain James Stuart Rankin (U.) returned unopposed in succession to Mr. Marshall Hall (U.), appointed Recorder of Guildford.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 23.—Sir John Leslie, 94.

Jan. 24.—Alderman Copeland, Mayor of Manchester, 73.

Jan. 25.—Dean Pigou, 84.
Colonel W. E. Brown, Crimean veteran, 84.
Professor John Wyllie, 71.
M. Theotokes, Greek Minister, 80
Mrs. Henry Pettitt.

Jan. 26.—A. L. Horner, Unionist M.P. for South Tyrone.

Jan. 28.—Colonel R. H. Vetch, 75.
Sir George Pilkington, ex-M.P., 67.
Sir F. H. Lovell, 71

Jan. 29.—Sir Rollo Grimston, equerry to the King, 55.
Major-General J. C. Hailes, 90.

Jan. 30.—H. H. Shanks, Paymaster-in-Chief, 82
Sir Clements Markham, Arctic explorer, 85.
W. J. Samuell, baritone, 31.

Jan. 31.—Colonel C. Stonham, 57.
Lord Forbes, Premier Baron of Scotland, 74.

Feb. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Boyd, surgeon, 59.

Feb. 2.—Miss Alice Corkran, novelist.
Prince Yussuf Izzeddin, Turkish Heir-Apparent (assassinated).

Feb. 4.—W. S. Burton, artist, 91.
G. E. Bambridge, musician.

Feb. 5.—Russell Rea, Liberal M.P. for South Shields.

Feb. 6.—Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, former Colonial Governor, 75.

Feb. 7.—Earl of Kinnoull, 60.
Canon Ellacombe, botanist, 94
Lewanika, King of Barotseland.

Feb. 8.—Dr. G. H. Charlesworth, 56.

Feb. 9.—Sir C. Rivers Wilson, railway pioneer, 84.

Feb 11.—Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, 84.
Dr. William Hickman Smith-Aubrey, author and journalist, 80.

Feb. 13.—Viscount Weymouth (killed in action), 20.
Vilhelm Hammershoej, Danish painter.
Sir Hugh Wyndham, 79.

Feb. 14.—Sir George Pragnell, 52.
General Walter Coningham, 76.

Feb. 15.—Viscount Ridley, 41.
Sir William Turner, Principal of Edinburgh University, 83.

Feb. 16.—Viscountess Iveagh.

Feb. 17.—Henry Louis Florence, architect, 74.

Feb. 18.—Herbert Paul Richards, Greek scholar, 68.

Feb. 19.—Sir C. H. Radford, ex-Mayor of Plymouth, 61.
Rev. A. E. Clementi-Smith, 81.

Feb. 20.—Captain Frank Spencer, yacht-master, 86.
K. P. Arnoldson, Swedish peace advocate, 71.

Feb. 21.—Sir Nathaniel, Nathan, 72.

Feb. 22.—David Edwards, journalist, 58.
Major-General C. J. Robinson, Mutiny Veteran, 80.

Feb. 23.—Sir George Martin, organist and composer, 71.
Jabez Spencer Balfour, of "Liberator" fraud fame, 73.
Admiral von Pohl, former Chief of German Navy.

Feb. 24.—Sir Laurence Gomme, late Clerk to the London County Council, 62.

MAGAZINES FOR NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.—The War Office notifies that from now onward all papers posted to any neutral European country will be stopped, except those sent by publishers and newsagents who have obtained special permission from the War Office. Such permission has been granted to "The Review of Reviews" and subscribers who wish to send to Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Greece, and Roumania, should order copies to be dispatched by the publisher from the Office at Bank Buildings, Kingsway, London, W.C.

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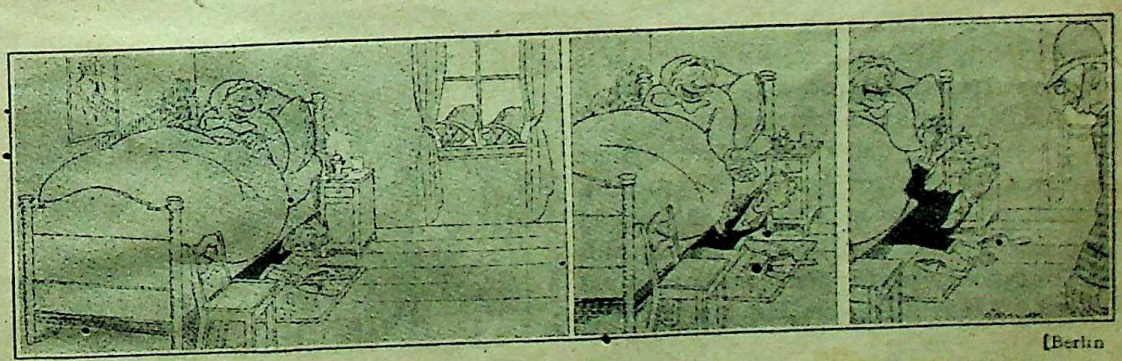
The Enemy's View.

Our readers may be interested to see the views, often very distorted, of the Enemy Press. So we give a summary of some of the articles printed in the German reviews, and also a varied selection of cartoons from German and Austrian papers.

THE SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRALS.

THE *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* for January is a special Scandinavian number—that is to say, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians have been invited to contribute articles on their respective countries. According to the Editor, Germans desire to appreciate the standpoint of foreign patriots, and readers are reminded that at the present moment the position of every European country is full of danger. The Germans, he says, are called Chauvinists because they wish their country to be strong. Ignorant and malicious persons represent this desire as equivalent to the wish to destroy other nations. It is only the patriotic who understand the patriots of other countries.

The first series of articles in the number deals with Sweden from a geographic and an economic point of view; there is an article on emigration from Sweden, another on Swedish art, and other articles on Swedish thought, literature, etc., all by Swedish writers. Then comes Denmark, and various Danes write on Danish industry and economics, education, architecture and literature. Professor Georg Brandes also contributes an article entitled "Berlin Reminiscences" and refers to Berlin in the time of the Emperor William I., Bismarck, and Moltke. The third series of articles is concerned with Norway, different Norwegians writing on the Constitution, economics and industry, art and literature. In addition, there is an article on Finnish literature and another on Russia, but there is nothing about the war or the attitude of the Scandinavian countries towards it.



[Berlin *Kladderadatsch.*]

The Military Service Bill for the Single Men in England.

(1) MISS KLUBBERKOUT TO MR. PLUMKETT (*who has crawled under her bed to hide during the search for shirkers*): "Mr. Plumkett, if you do not marry me at once, I shall give you up to the police."

(2) "Goddam! Then give me your hand!"

(3) THE POLICEMAN: "Oh, all right! Forgive me! Good morning!"

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PEACE THOUGHTS FROM ABROAD.

A GERMAN politician, writing in the February *Friedenswarte*, refers to two articles which appeared in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of January 21 and 22, and which purported to represent in a certain measure the views of the two opposing sides as to the conditions on which peace might be discussed. In a still earlier number the same Zurich paper published an article entitled "Peace Thoughts" which attracted much attention, and all three articles were apparently anonymous.

The article professing to state the views of the Entente energetically rejects the opinion expressed in "Peace Thoughts" to the effect that it is the Allies alone who are to blame for the prolongation of the war, but admits that neither the Governments nor the unofficial circles of the Entente will hear of peace at the present moment. The Entente Powers, writes the German politician, seem to fear that if they conclude peace now it would only be the semblance of a peace, for Germany would arm again and renew the war at the earliest favourable opportunity. They want a lasting peace, and must have guarantees against any repetition of such an occurrence as the present war. The only security for a lasting peace is to reduce to absurdity by this war the military system, and that can only be the case when the world recognises that even with so perfectly organised an army as the German it is impossible to win a real victory. When Germany admits she is not the victor, the Entente may begin to talk of peace with the opponent.

Germany, too, wants guarantees against the repetition of a coalition like the present, that the peace may be a lasting one, but in German circles we hear that the moment for the discussion of peace conditions has not yet arrived. Nevertheless on January 22 there appeared in the Zurich paper proposals from the German side, unofficial it was explained, but so extravagant and absurd as not to be worth serious attention. For instance, all the occupied territory was to remain in the hands of the Germans; the Congo State, British East Africa, Rhodesia, Wallfisch Bay, Zanzibar, Somaliland, and the Upper Nile countries to become German; complete independence for the Union of South Africa; Cyprus, Aden and Egypt to be restored to Turkey; Russia to lose not only the Baltic Provinces but Poland, and all the country now occupied by the enemy, also a number of other provinces; and France to give up not only the territory now occupied by the enemy, but the Congo and Morocco!

The German writer thinks the belligerents would do well to bring their demands into the light of day, so that the nations might have an opportunity to express their opinions. The shyness at any public discussion of the aims of peace in the Press serves no object now that a discussion has begun in neutral papers. Such discussion, however, is more harmful than useful so long as people are in the dark as to possible peace conditions.

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

The Chronic Question at the beginning of the New Year.

LIEBKNECHT: "You—a little question!"
FATHER TIME: "I have no—time!"

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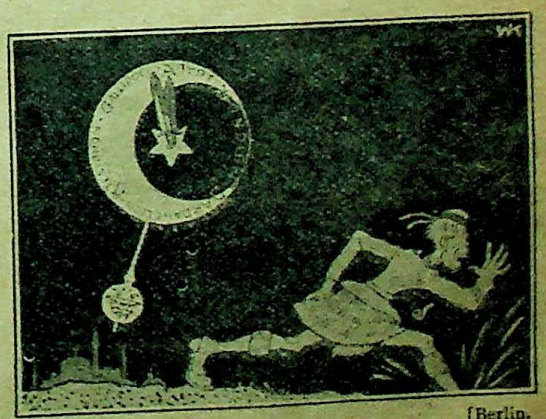
THE PROPHECIES OF M. BLOCH.

An interesting article on the Prophecies of M. Jean Bloch relating to the War of the Future and the extent to which they have been realised in the present war appears in the *Friedenswarte* for February. For his material the writer, Alexander Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, is indebted to an article in a recent issue of the London *Economist*, which dealt at length with this subject. The Prince quotes the particular passages from M. Bloch discussed by the writer in the *Economist*, and it may be stated here that they are all to be found in an interview with M. Bloch recorded by Mr. W. T. Stead and published as a supplement to the Review of Reviews of May, 1899.

M. Bloch explains what would happen in case of war, say between Germany and Austria on the one side and France and Russia on the other. First, there will be enormous slaughter, then a long period of strain upon the resources of the combatants. That is to say, instead of a hand-to-hand contest, in which the combatants measure their moral and physical strength, there will be a test of endurance, the two armies threatening each other, but neither being able to deliver a decisive attack. This mode of warfare will be accompanied by total dislocation of trade and industry, while the sources of supply will be cut off. In other words, there will be increased expenditure and reduced sources by which to meet it. The war of the future will be, not fighting but famine, not the slaying of men but the bankruptcy of nations, and a complete break-up of the whole social organisation.

Another remarkable statement of M. Bloch's is that the next war will be a war of entrenchments. The first thing a man who cares for his life will have to do will be to dig a hole in the ground and throw up an earthen rampart to shield himself from the hail of bullets. Battles will last for days, and in the end it will be very doubtful whether any decisive victory has been gained by either side. More probably both sides will claim the victory. Further, there will be immense masses of troops spread over an enormous front, making difficult the supply of food and munitions as well as mutual co-operation and combined effort. There will be a shortage of trained officers, and of those existing scarcely one in a hundred will ever have been under fire before, while the training of about one-half of them will have been more or less antiquated. However, efficient or not, the majority will be killed before many weeks of war.

Altogether the losses will be frightful and the cost enormous. Every great State will resemble a besieged city, and the deciding factor, as already stated, will be famine. The more calmly we contemplate the ultimate political and social consequences of modern war, the more we shall realise that war is impossible, except at the price of self-destruction. The Prince, while acknowledging the many prophecies of M. Bloch which have been justified in the present war, thinks that M. Bloch underestimates the physical and moral endurance of the men. It remains to be seen whether M. Bloch's other prophecies as to the ruin of the belligerent States by a long war, and as to there being in the end neither victor nor vanquished, will be justified by events.



Kladderadatsch] [Berlin.

The Changes of the Calendar—Turkey.

"What o'clock is it?" "It will soon strike—according to German time!"

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A GERMAN WAR MEMORIAL.

In these days of German hatred of England it is somewhat startling to come across a German article containing unqualified praise of an English undertaking—namely, "Everyman's Library." Less surprising is it, perhaps, to find the writer advocating that Germany should copy the idea—as a sort of memorial of the German war! In the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* for January Herr J. Hofmiller gives an outline of the various efforts in the direction of cheap reprints already made in Germany, including a German imitation of "Everyman" which has just issued its hundredth and final volume. He then describes in detail the famous series issued by Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons, and sketches out a scheme for the issue on similar lines of a German "Everyman's Library" for the people, which he suggests would be an excellent way of commemorating the war. Realising that such a scheme cannot be carried out in Germany by one publisher alone, he proposes that several of the great publishers should co-operate, each one undertaking a certain number of volumes.

The writer also desires a new series of foreign works for Germany. England is already well represented in the Tauchnitz edition, but there is room for a collection of reprints of French, Italian, and Spanish classics, and as a suitable model for these he names the admirable Nelson edition of French masterpieces. The edition, he adds, should be one which bears no resemblance to schoolbooks and which would yet be available for use in schools.

THE FINANCES OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

In the *Deutsche Revue* for February Professor Eberhard Gothein publishes the first instalment of an article on the Finances of Germany and of Her Enemies in War and Peace. Germany's opponents, he writes, are counting on this war as a war of exhaustion for Germany, whereas in truth Russia and France are in more serious danger. Germany is less concerned about the financial conduct of the war than with the financial problems which will arise when peace is restored. This war, which means a new epoch for Germany, must bring about fundamental changes in the organisation of the German finances. Fürst Bülow thought out a great plan for financial reform, but, alas! he was unable to carry it out. Self-satisfied routine, the worst enemy of reform, set in, and the chaotic condition, the systemless system, of the German finances was maintained.

It becomes more and more evident that, without it being Germany's fault or Germany's wish, this war will be fought out more and more between Germany and England. It is not improbable that it will only end when England finds her world-power seriously menaced, for everyone knows that if this is once lost it will not be recovered in thousands of years. At the beginning England intended to rely on taxation for the wherewithal to carry on the war. But becoming largely responsible for her Allies, this method became impossible. Internal loans were required and finally the first American loan. Notwithstanding all expressions of friendship, it must have been hard for England's pride to learn that the business was not so easy to arrange as it had been hoped. With inward satisfaction the Germans in America, though they could not prevent the export of munitions, saw they had succeeded in thwarting the loan proposal and only a fraction of the expected sum was the result. In order to satisfy the money claims of her Allies England will have to rely more and more on American credit and continue to experience how much more burdensome it is to borrow abroad instead of at home. The writer concludes by telling his readers that England's sources of help remain enormous, and even if she should be transformed from a nation of creditors into a nation of debtors, she will, when in due course she makes peace, find herself, thanks to her excellent financial system, in a better position to restore her finances, and possibly be able to assist the States now relying on her to maintain their economic independence. Meanwhile, with all her efforts, sacrifices, and vexatious, not to say humiliating, experiences, she is threatened with danger on every front. She knows that she has more to lose than any one else.

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Selections from Enemy Cartoons.

Wahre Jacob.]

The Good Citizen.

(1) At last there is a war.
(2) Already a large War Contract.
(3) For my part the war can last ten years.
(4) Oh —
(5) Oh— oh—
(6) Ah—ah
(7) Oh the devil.
(8) O God, O God ——
(9) Give us Peace soon

[Stuttgart.

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Simplicissimus.] [Munich.

"Too Late"—Everywhere!

"It is not our fault; time passes too quickly," says Lloyd-George.

Wahre Jacob.] [Stuttgart.

Hot Chestnuts.

"No, John, I am not going to burn my fingers as the others have done in order to fetch you hot chestnuts!"

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

Hippopotamus Britannicus.

He feels at home on the banks of the Nile. He is more malevolent than he looks. In the water he is very dangerous; but on land he is awkward. His days in Egypt seem to be numbered.

Die Muskete.] [Vienna.

The Trainer in Distress.

D——! The more dogs I have on the leash, the less respect I command.

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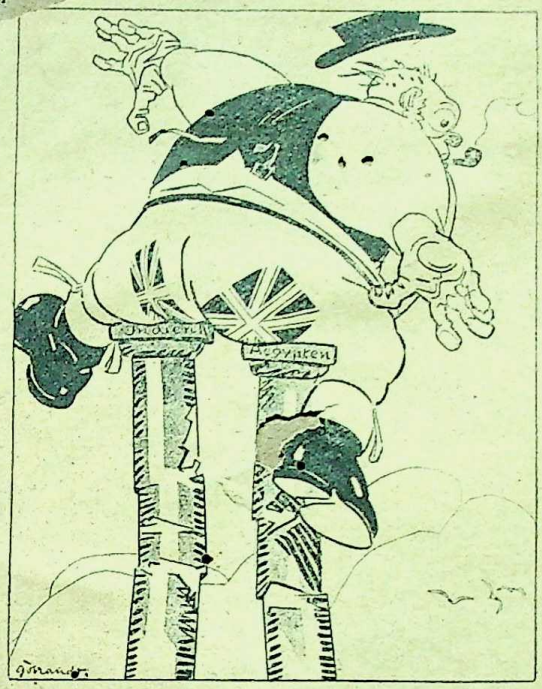

Kladderadatsch.] [Berlin.

Beatus possidens.

"Thank God! The Pillars of British World Power are firmer than ever."

Simplicissimus.] [Munich.

The Unholy Three Kings.

"How'brightly the Moving Star shines for us."

Wahre Jacob.] [Vienna.

The Flood.

Jugend.] [Munich.

Military Service for England.

My motto used to be: Live and let others die
Now the war will be general!"

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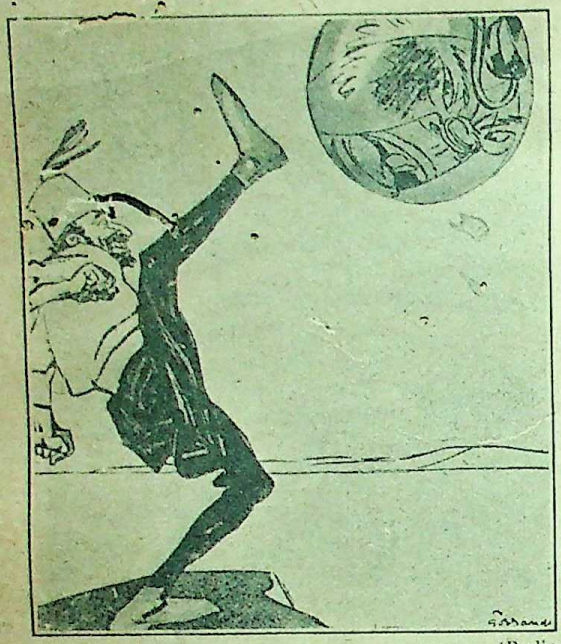
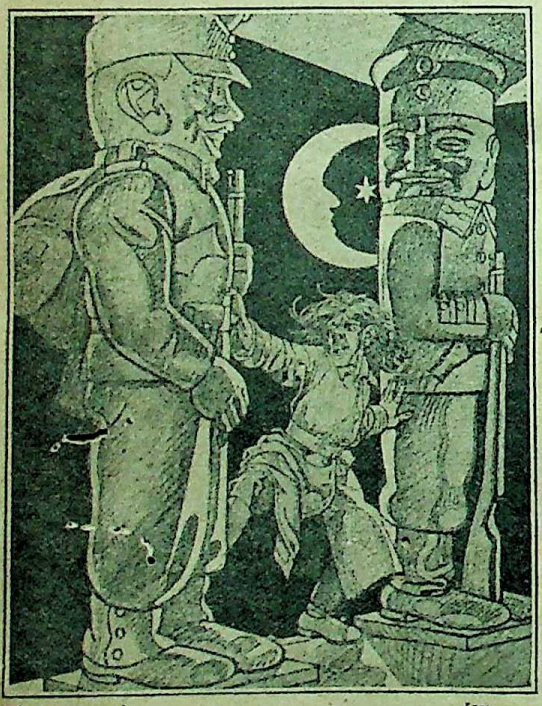


Kladderadatsch. [Berlin.

Football.

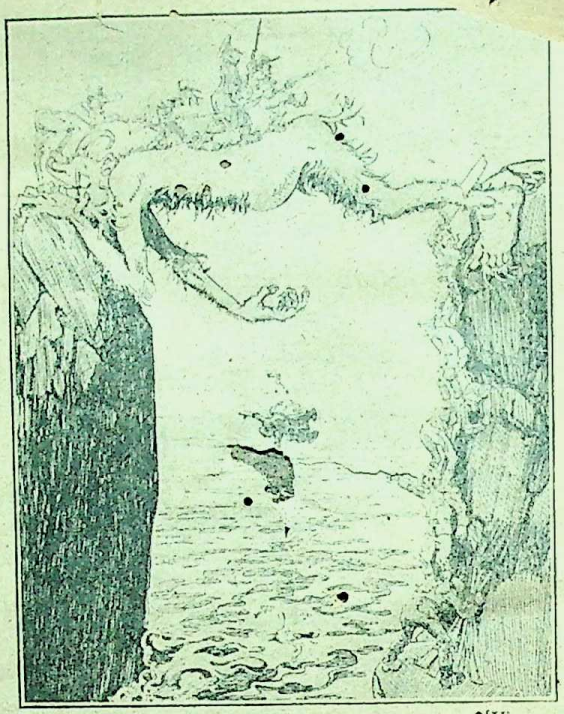
The noble English game of football has been adopted by the Turks in Gallipoli—the "bully" should really have taken precautions against this.



Die Muskete. [Vienna.

The Russian Samson.

"Your hair will never again grow long enough, Samson Samsonowitsch, for you to break through as the chestnuts."



Die Muskete. [Vienna.

The Devil's Bridge.

The Entente bridge over every difficulty with devilish assurance, only they always miss the opportune moment to cross.

Ulk. [Berlin.

Albania.

"Away with the Hapsburgs! I am master here!"

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